MULTI-SECTOR GENERAL PERMIT
FOR
STORM WATER DISCHARGES ASSOCIATED WITH INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY

PERMIT NUMBER MTR000000

MONTANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

AUTHORIZATION TO DISCHARGE UNDER
THE MONTANA POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM (MPDES)

In compliance with Section 75-5-101 *et seq.*, Montana Codes Annotated (MCA); Administrative Rules of Montana (ARM) 17.30.1101 *et seq.;* 17.30.1301 *et seq.; and* 17.30.601 *et seq.*,, owners and operators (permittees) with authorization under this *Multi-Sector General Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Industrial Activity* are permitted to discharge storm water resulting from industrial, mining, and oil and gas activity sites to surface waters in accordance with effluent limitations, monitoring requirements, and other conditions set forth herein.

This Permit shall become effective February 1, 2018.

This Permit and the authorization to discharge shall expire at midnight, January 31, 2023.

FOR THE MONTANA DEPARTMENT
OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

Jon Kenning, Chief
Water Protection Bureau

Issuance Date: January 31, 2018

1 COVERAGE UNDER THIS PERMIT

1.1 Eligibility

1.1.1 Facilities and Activities Covered

This permit applies to all areas of the State of Montana, except for Indian Reservations. This permit applies to "storm water discharge associated with industrial activity" and "storm water discharge associated with mining and oil and gas activity", as defined in ARM 17.30.1102 (29 & 30) and Part 5 of this permit. The above defined types of storm water discharges include industrial facilities or activities, as listed in Part 3.4 or as notified by the Department of eligibility for coverage under Sector AD of this permit.

1.1.2 Allowable Storm Water Discharges

Unless otherwise ineligible under Part 1.1.4 below, the following discharges are eligible for coverage under this permit:

- Storm water discharges associated with industrial, mining, or oil and gas activity for any primary industrial activity as listed in Part 3.4;
- Industrial activities listed in Part 3.4 that are also subject to federal effluent limitation guidelines for the discharge of storm water (see Part 6) may receive coverage under this permit only for those areas not covered by federal effluent guidelines;
- Discharges designated by the Department as needing a storm water permit as provided in Sector AD;
- Discharges that are not otherwise required to obtain MPDES permit authorization but are commingled with discharges that are regulated under this permit; and
- Storm water discharges to impaired waterbodies that are consistent with approved TMDLs and assigned WLAs, and the additional requirements with this permit.

1.1.3 Allowable Non-Storm Water Discharges

The following are non-storm water discharges allowed under this permit:

1.1.3.1 For all Sectors

- Uncontaminated condensate from air conditioners, coolers, and other compressors and from the outside storage of refrigerated gases or liquids;
- Irrigation drainage;
- Landscape watering provided all pesticides, herbicides, and fertilizer have been applied in accordance with the approved labeling;
- Pavement wash waters where no detergents or hazardous cleaning products are used and no spills or leaks of toxic or hazardous materials have occurred (unless all spilled material has been removed), and appropriate control measures have been implemented to minimize discharges of mobilized solids and other pollutants;
- Routine external building wash down that does not use detergents or hazardous cleaning products;
- Uncontaminated ground water or spring water;
- Discharges from emergency fire-fighting activities;
- Foundation or footing drains where flows are not contaminated with process materials; and
- Incidental windblown mist from cooling towers that collects on rooftops or adjacent portions of the facility, but not intentional discharges from the cooling tower (e.g., "piped" cooling tower blowdown or drains).

1.1.3.2 Additional allowable Non-Storm Water Discharges for specific Sectors

- Sector A – Discharges of spray down of lumber and wood product storage yards where no chemical additives are used in the spray-down waters and no chemicals are applied to the wood during storage. The non-storm water discharge must be in compliance with Part 2 of the permit.
- Only during earth-disturbing activities conducted prior to active mining activities for Sectors G, H, and J – water used to control dust. Upon the start of active mining activities, the only allowable non-storm water discharges for Sectors G, H, and J are listed in Part 1.1.3.1.

1.1.4 Limitations on Coverage

The following are not eligible for coverage under this permit:

- Storm water discharges that are mixed with non-storm water, other than those non-storm water discharges listed in Part 1.1.3, are not eligible for coverage under this permit;
- Prohibited discharges as listed in Part 3.4.16.2.1;
- Discharges of construction dewatering effluent to state surface waters requiring authorization under the MPDES "General Permit for Construction Dewatering";
- Discharges of disinfected water and hydrostatic testing wastewater to state surface waters requiring authorization under the MPDES "General Permit for Disinfected Water and Hydrostatic Testing";
- Discharges of mine dewatering water and process generated wastewater to state waters requiring authorization under the MPDES "Sand and Gravel Operations General Permit";
- Storm water discharges associated with construction activity (as defined in ARM 17.30.1102(28) and/or discharges of storm water to state surface waters requiring authorization under the MPDES "General Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Construction Activity" are not eligible for coverage under this permit;
- Storm water discharges subject to federal effluent limitation guidelines under 40 CFR, Subchapter N, are not eligible for coverage under this permit the discharge of storm water (see Appendix A);
- Storm water discharges to impaired waterbodies that are inconsistent with approved TMDLs and assigned WLAs, and the additional requirements with this permit; or
- Storm water discharges to waterbodies that are inconsistent with additional Department requirements, on a case-by-case basis.

Coverage does not relieve the permittee from any other statute, regulation, permits, or other regulatory requirements for activities occurring within their area and not associated with permitted storm water discharges associated with industrial activities.

Discharges which are subject to MPDES permitting under a different MPDES permit: If the proper MPDES authorization for these discharges has been obtained, then storm water authorized under this permit may be mixed with the other authorized discharge(s) provided that the mixed discharge is in compliance with all pertinent permit requirements.
The Department may deny coverage for storm water discharges citing that the permittee appears unable to comply with the one or more of the following requirements:

- Effluent standards, effluent limitations, standards of performance for new sources of pollutants, toxic effluent standards and prohibitions, and pretreatment standards;
- Water quality standards established pursuant to 75-5-301, MCA;
- Prohibition of discharge of any radiological, chemical, or biological warfare agent or high-level radioactive waste;
- Prohibition of any discharges to which the EPA regional administrator has objected in writing;

- Prohibition of any discharge which is in conflict with a plan or amendment thereto approved pursuant to section 208(b) of the Act; and
- Any additional requirements that the Department determines are necessary to carry out the provisions of 75-5-101, et seq., MCA;

In addition, the Department may deny coverage for the following reasons:

- The storm water discharge is different in degree or nature from discharges reasonably expected from sources or activities within the category described in this MPDES General Permit (including pollutants from process wastewater streams).
- The MPDES permit authorization for the same operation has previously been denied or revoked.
- The discharge sought to be authorized under the 2017 General Permit is also included within an application or is subject to review under the Major Facility Siting Act, 75-20-101, et seq., MCA.
- The point source is, or will be, located in an area of unique ecological or recreational significance. Such determination must be based upon considerations of Montana stream classifications adopted under 75-5-301, MCA, impacts on fishery resources, local conditions at proposed discharge sites, and designations of wilderness areas under 16 USC 1132 or of wild and scenic rivers under 16 USC 1274. For purposes of this General Permit, NOI-SWI Packages submitted for coverage will be reviewed for additional information and documentation (as applicable) regarding potential adverse effects from their storm water discharges and mitigation efforts implemented through outlined control measures.

1.2 Authorization under This Permit

An "owner or operator" of "storm water discharge associated with industrial activity" or "storm water discharge associated with mining and oil and gas activity" is required to obtain authorization under an MPDES permit. "Owner or operator" means a person who owns, leases, operates, controls, or supervises a point source.

In this permit, the "owner or operator" is also identified as the "permittee".

A Notice of Intent (NOI) process is used for an owner or operator to obtain authorization to discharge under this permit. Through the submittal of a NOI, the owner or operator acknowledges eligibility for coverage under this permit and agrees to comply with the effluent limits and conditions of this permit. The Department will review the NOI Package for completeness. The applicant must have the authorization letter from the Department prior to initiating discharge to any state surface waters through authorized outfalls.

For coverage of discharge under the 2018-issued MSGP, the owner or operator must submit a complete NOI-SWI Package, as outlined below. MSGP coverage becomes effective on the date of an authorization letter from the Department. A copy of the completed NOI-SWI Package must be maintained for the permittee's records. The NOI-SWI Package shall be completed and submitted to:

Montana Department of Environmental Quality
Water Protection Bureau
P.O. Box 200901
Helena, MT 59620-0901

1.2.1 New Authorizations (Not Previously Authorized)

Owners or operators can obtain first-time coverage under this permit by submitting a complete NOI-SWI Package to the Department.

The complete NOI-SWI Package consists of:

- A completed NOI-SWI form, including all required attachments, using the standard NOI-SWI form provided by the Department;
- A separate SWPPP, including all associated maps, diagrams, details, and plans, which has been completed in accordance with the requirements identified in Part 3 and any additional requirements for the permittee's particular sector or subsector as provided in Part 3.4;
- A copy of the consultation letter from the Montana Sage Grouse Habitat Conservation Program (if applicable); and
- The appropriate "application fee" for the NOI-SWI.

For new authorizations, the permittee must be implementing the control measures and effluent limits in Part 2 of this permit upon submittal of the NOI-SWI Package.

1.2.2 Continuing Authorization Under the 2013 General Permit

Permittees requiring continued authorization beyond the January 31, 2018, expiration date must submit a complete NOI-SWI package to the Department for coverage under the reissued 2018-2023 General Permit.

The NOI-SWI Package must consist of:

- A completed renewal NOI-SWI form, including all required attachments, using the standard NOI-SWI form provided by the Department;
- A separate SWPPP, including all associated maps, diagrams, details, and plans, which has been completed in accordance with the requirements identified in Part 3 of this permit and any additional requirements for the permittee's particular sector or subsector as provided in Part 3.4;
- A copy of the consultation letter from the Montana Sage Grouse Habitat Conservation Program (if applicable); and
- The appropriate "application fee" for the NOI-SWI.

1.2.3 Modification to Authorizations

Permittees requiring a modification to 2018-2022 General Permit authorizations (including decreased or increased total size of the regulated facility or activity in acres or adding additional outfalls) must submit a complete NOI-SWI package to the Department.

The NOI-SWI Package must consist of:

- A completed NOI-SWC form using the standard NOI-SWI form provided by the Department with Modification checked in Section A;
- A separate SWPPP, including all associated maps, diagrams, details, plans, and records, updated in accordance with the requirements identified in Part 3 of this permit;
- A copy of the consultation letter from the Montana Sage Grouse Habitat Conservation Program (see below for applicability); and
- Modification requests are processed with the corresponding "renewed application" fee.
- Sage Grouse Consultation Requirements for Modifications to NOI-SWI. If the regulated industrial activity is within designated sage grouse habitat, any modification due to a change in acreage requires verification from the Montana Sage Grouse Habitat Conservation Program that may require a consultation letter and/or updates to a consultation letter. If the modification

request is outside of sage grouse habitat, no consultation is required. See NOI-SWI form and attached instructions.

1.2.4 Resubmittal and Administrative Processing

The Department may request a resubmittal of a NOI-SWI, SWPPP, any required records, and any associated fees. Administrative processing fees may be assessed for Department reviews.

1.3 Transfer of Coverage under this Permit

The Department has a Permit Transfer Notification form (PTN-SWI). Permittees must use the PTN-SWI to transfer ownership or change the name of the entity that holds an authorization under this permit with the corresponding fee. The PTN-SWI must be submitted at least 30 days before the effective date of the proposed transfer and constitutes written notice to the Department under the Montana Water Quality Act that the new "owner or operator" assumes responsibility and liability for all the terms and conditions, including permit fees. This PTN-SWI form may not be used to transfer coverage to a new or different industrial site, facility, or location. This PTN-SWI form does not modify the terms and conditions of the authorization. Until the Department determines the submitted PTN-SWI form and the transfer to the new "owner or operator" is complete, the "owner or operator" of record remains responsible for compliance with the terms of the authorization under this Permit, including fees and/or violations.

1.4 Termination of Coverage under this Permit

Permittees must submit the standard Department Notice of Termination (NOT-SWI) form to terminate coverage under this Permit. The NOT-SWI form must be signed by an authorized signatory and submitted to the Department. Coverage under this General Permit remains in effect until the Department processes a NOT-SWI form. The permittee is responsible for complying with the terms of this permit until notified by the Department that the authorization is terminated. The permittee must request termination within 30 days after one or more of the following conditions have been met:

- Through ceased operations of the facility or otherwise, the permittee has ceased any and all regulated storm water discharges to state surface waters and demonstrate to the Department there is no probability of further uncontrolled discharge(s) which may affect state surface waters, and the permittee has **already** implemented necessary sediment and erosion controls as required by Part 2.2.5;
- The permittee is a Sector G, H, or J facility and the permittee has met the applicable termination requirements in Part 3.4 of this permit; or
- The permittee has obtained coverage under an individual MPDES permit or alternative MPDES general permit authorizations for all discharges required to be covered by an MPDES permit, in which case coverage under this General Permit will terminate on the effective date of the applicable individual or alternative MPDES permit coverage(s).

Upon receipt of a NOT-SWI form, the Department may request additional information and/or documentation that demonstrates and confirms the determination that the regulated storm water discharge has been eliminated. If the permittee submits a NOT-SWI form without meeting one or more of the conditions listed above, then the NOI-SWI is not valid.

The permittee is responsible for payment of annual fees for each calendar year covered under the General Permit. Failure to submit a NOT-SWI will result in accrual of annual permit fees.

1.5 Conditional Exclusion for No Exposure

No exposure means all industrial materials and activities are protected by a storm-resistant shelter to prevent exposure to rain, snow, snowmelt, and/or runoff. Discharges composed entirely of storm water due to no exposure may submit an Industrial No Exposure Certification Form instead of obtaining coverage under this General Permit. The exclusion is not available for the following:

- Storm water discharges associated with construction activities;
- Individual outfalls (facility-wide basis only); and
- A circumstantial change in industrial materials and activities exposures (such exposures may be subject to enforcement for unpermitted discharges).

Any owner/operator with a No Exposure Certification Letter where a potential for exposure exists and the condition of no exposure is not valid must apply for and obtain coverage under this General Permit or an Individual MPDES Permit.

Submittal of an Industrial No Exposure Certification Form is an optional alternative to obtaining permit coverage for discharges of storm water associated with industrial activity. If the facility submits a No Exposure Certification Form and the associated fee, the industrial activity is not excluded until approval by the Department and the Department issues a certification letter.

If the permittee is covered by this General Permit, and become eligible for a no exposure exclusion from permitting, the permittee may file an Industrial No Exposure Certification Form. Until the Department approves the submitted No Exposure Certification and issues a certification letter, the permittee remains responsible for compliance with the terms of the authorization under this General Permit, including fees and/or violations. The owner/operator is not required to submit a NOT-SWI upon receipt of the no exposure certification letter.

The owner/operator must recertify the conditional exclusion for no exposure once every five years from the original Department issued certification letter date through resubmittal of the Department's Industrial No Exposure Certification Form and the associated fee. Please refer to the Department's "Industrial No Exposure Certification Form" for further information.

If the facility has a current No Exposure Certification letter for the industrial activities and the certification is no longer needed because the facility or industrial activities has permanently ceased operation and industrials activities no longer exist, the owner/operator may let the No Exposure Certification expire or inform the Department through written notification. Written notification must include the following information:

- The issued Industrial No Exposure Certification Number;
- The name, address, and telephone number of the owner/operator;
- The formal facility or site name and location, mailing address;
- An explanation for no longer needing a conditional exclusion for no exposures;
- A date that the facility or industrial activities have permanently ceased; and
- A certification and signature statement in accordance with the requirements in Part 4.18 of this General Permit.

2 EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS, MONITORING, AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

2.1 Control Measures Used to Meet Effluent Limits

The permittee must select, design, install, and implement control measures (including Best Management Practices or other structural or non-structural practices) to meet the non-numeric technology-based effluent limits in Part 2.2, and meet the water quality-based effluent limitations in Part 2.3. The selection, design, installation, and implementation of these control measures must be in accordance with Part 2.1.1 and good engineering practices and manufacturer's specifications. The effluent limits in Part 2.2. and Part 2.3 do not identify specific control measures. For purposes of this General Permit, the effluent limits in Part 2.2 and Part 2.3 include the terms:

- "minimize" - meaning the reduction and/or elimination to the extent achievable using control measures (including Best Management Practices or other structural or non-structural practices) that are technologically available and economically practicable and achievable in light of best industry practice; and
- "infeasible" - meaning not technologically possible or not economically practicable and achievable in light of best industry practices.

The permittee maintains the flexibility to select and adaptively manage control measures that are the most effective for their specific facility/operation and meet permit requirements. All control measures must be documented in the SWPPP, site map(s), and inspection records (as applicable). If alternative controls are utilized, documentation must be included to confirm infeasibility and rationale that the chosen measure achieves comparable criteria. If the permittee deviates from manufacturer's specifications, justification must be provided for such deviation and include documentation of the rationale in the part of the SWPPP that describes the control measures, consistent with Part 3.1.7. If the permittee finds that the control measures are not achieving their intended effect of minimizing pollutant discharges to meet applicable water quality standards or any of the other non-numeric effluent limits in this permit, the permittee must modify these control measures per the corrective action requirements in Part 2.8. Regulated storm water discharges from the facility include storm water run-on that commingles with storm water discharges associated with industrial activity at the facility.

2.1.1 Control Measures Selection and Design Considerations

At a minimum, the permittee must consider the following in the selection and design of all control measures:

- Preventing storm water from coming into contact with polluting materials is generally more effective, and less costly, than trying to remove pollutants from storm water;
- Using control measures in combination may be more effective than using control measures in isolation for minimizing pollutants in the storm water discharge;
- Assessing the type and quantity of pollutants, including their potential to impact receiving water quality, is critical to designing effective control measures that will achieve the limits in this permit;
- If available, assessing any storm water sampling data collected that characterizes the type and quantity of pollutants from the facility;
- Minimizing impervious areas at the facility and infiltrating runoff onsite (including bioretention cells, green roofs, and pervious pavement, among other approaches) can reduce runoff and improve ground water recharge and stream base flows in local streams, although care must be taken to avoid ground water contamination;
- Attenuating flow using open vegetated swales and natural depressions can reduce in-stream impacts of erosive flows;

- Conserving and/or restoring riparian buffers will help protect streams from storm water runoff and improve water quality; and
- Using treatment interceptors (e.g., swirl separators and sand filters) may be appropriate in some instances to minimize the discharge of pollutants.

2.2 Non-Numeric Technology Based Effluent Limits

Technology-Based effluent limits must be achieved through good engineering selection and design, installation, implementation, and maintenance of control measures. To meet this requirement, all permittees must comply with all conditions of Part 2.1 of this Permit, in addition to the sector-specific requirements found in Part 3.4, and any other state or local requirements, regardless of stringency.

2.2.1 Minimize Exposure

The permittee must minimize the exposure of manufacturing, processing, and material storage areas (including loading and unloading, storage, disposal, cleaning, maintenance, and fueling operations) to rain, snow, snowmelt, and runoff by either locating these industrial materials and activities inside or protecting them with storm resistant coverings. Unless infeasible and at a minimum, the permittee must:

- Use grading, berming, or curbing to prevent runoff of contaminated flows and divert run-on away from these areas;
- Locate materials, equipment, and activities so that leaks are contained in existing containment and diversion systems (confine the storage of leaky or leak-prone vehicles and equipment awaiting maintenance to protected areas);
- Clean up spills and leaks promptly using dry methods (e.g., absorbents) to prevent the discharge of pollutants;
- Use drip pans and absorbents under or around leaky vehicles and equipment or store indoors where feasible;
- Use spill/overflow protection equipment;
- Drain fluids from equipment and vehicles prior to on-site storage or disposal;
- Perform all cleaning operations indoors, under cover, or in bermed areas that prevent runoff and run-on and also that capture any overspray; and
- Ensure that all wash water drains to a proper collection system (i.e., not the storm water drainage system).

The discharge of vehicle and equipment wash water, including tank cleaning operations, is not authorized by this permit. These wastewaters must be covered under a separate MPDES permit, discharged to a sanitary sewer in accordance with applicable industrial pretreatment requirements, or disposed of otherwise in accordance with applicable law.

2.2.2 Good Housekeeping

The permittee must keep clean and orderly all exposed areas that are potential sources of pollutants. The permittee must perform good housekeeping measures in order to minimize pollutant discharges, including but not limited to, the following:

- Sweep or vacuum at regular intervals or, alternatively, wash down the area and collect and/or treat, and properly dispose of the washdown water;
- Organize and store materials in appropriate, labeled containers;
- Keep all dumpster lids closed when not in use. For dumpsters and roll off boxes that do not have lids and could leak, ensure that discharges have a control (e.g., secondary containment, treatment). Consistent with Part 1.1.4 above, this permit does not authorize dry weather discharges from dumpsters or roll off boxes;
- Minimize the potential for waste, garbage and floatable debris to be discharged by keeping exposed areas free of such materials, or by intercepting them before they are discharged.

2.2.3 Maintenance

The permittee must maintain all control measures (including nonstructural) that are used to achieve the effluent limits in this permit in effective operating condition in order to minimize pollutants resulting from leaks, spills, and other releases of pollutants in storm water discharged to receiving waters. Maintenance includes at a minimum, and not limited to, the following:

- Maintained in accordance with good engineering practices and/or manufacturers specifications;
- Performing inspections, and preventive and routine maintenance of storm water drainage, source controls, treatment systems, and all other industrial equipment and systems that could fail and result in contamination of storm water;
- Diligently maintaining all non-structural control measures (e.g., keep spill response supplies available, personnel appropriately trained) and
- In accordance with Part 2.8, immediately repair, modify, install and/or replace control measures that are ineffective, not installed, or in need of repair.

2.2.4 Spill Prevention and Response Procedures

The permittee must minimize the potential for leaks, spills and other releases that may be exposed to storm water and develop plans for effective response to such spills if or when they occur to minimize pollutant discharges. At a minimum, the permittee must implement spill prevention and response procedures, including, but not limited to, the following:

- Plainly labeling containers (e.g., "Used Oil," "Spent Solvents," "Fertilizers and Pesticides," etc.) that could be susceptible to spillage or leakage to encourage proper handling and facilitate rapid response if spills or leaks occur;
- Implement procedures for material storage and handling, including preventative measures such as barriers between material storage and traffic areas and secondary containment provisions;
- Assemble complete spill kits that are appropriate for the potential pollutants from industrial activities at the facility and the potential quantity of the leak, spill, or other release;
- Maintain and position complete spill kits near areas where spills may occur and/or have occurred, and where easy accessibility and availability during a rapid response situation (consideration should be taken for maintaining an inventory for replacing individual spill kit items and/or additional complete spill kits for immediate replacement upon use); and
- Identification, containment, cleaning-up/response, disposal of contaminated materials, and documentation of leaks, spills, and other releases. Employees who may cause, identify, or respond to a spill or leak must be trained in these procedures and have necessary spill response equipment accessible and available. If possible, one of these individuals should be a member of the storm water pollution prevention team (see Part 3.1.3); and
- Notification (including required reporting information and timeframes) of appropriate facility personnel, emergency response agencies, and regulatory agencies when a leak, spill, or other release occurs. All spills and leaks must be reported in accordance with applicable local requirements. Appropriate response contact information must be in locations that are readily accessible and available.

2.2.5 Erosion and Sediment Controls

The permittee must minimize the mobilization and transport of sediment and soils to include, and not limited to, the following erosion and sediment controls:

- Minimize and stabilize exposed areas;
- Contain and/or divert runoff from exposed areas to sediment removal BMPs and treat prior to discharge;
- Divert run-on from exposed areas;
- Select, design, install, and implement appropriate BMPs in accordance with good engineering practices, design specifications, and industrial sector-specific information (if applicable);

- Maintain all BMPs in effective operating condition in accordance with design specifications;
- Protect and/or maintain all storm drain inlets;
- Stabilize ditches, swales, channels, and outlets;
- Utilize flow volume and velocity dissipation devices, where necessary to reduce erosion and/or settle out pollutants;
- Provide surface outlets for retention and detention facilities, and discharge the highest quality water from the facility;
- Minimize sediment discharges through the use of structural and non-structural measures;
- Minimize and manage vehicle/operations entrances and exits from exposed areas;

2.2.6 Management of Runoff

The permittee must divert, infiltrate, reuse, contain, or otherwise reduce storm water runoff, to minimize pollutants in the discharges. Select, design, install, and implement appropriate runoff management controls in accordance with good engineering practices, design specifications, and industrial sector-specific information (if applicable).

2.2.7 Salt Storage Piles or Piles Containing Salt

The permittee must enclose or cover storage piles of salt, or piles containing salt, used for deicing or other commercial or industrial purposes, including maintenance of paved surfaces, in order to minimize pollutant discharges. The permittee must implement appropriate measures (e.g., good housekeeping, diversions, containment) to minimize exposure resulting from adding to or removing materials from the pile. Piles do not need to be enclosed or covered if storm water runoff from the piles is not discharged or if discharges from the piles are authorized under another MPDES permit.

2.2.8 Employee Training

As provided for in Part 3.1.2 of this permit, the SWPPP Administrator must ensure appropriate training is provided for all employees who work in areas where industrial materials or activities are exposed to storm water, or who are responsible for implementing activities necessary to meet the conditions of this permit (e.g., inspectors, maintenance personnel), including all members of the storm water pollution prevention team. Appropriate employee training must ensure the following personnel understand the requirements of this permit and their specific responsibilities with respect to those requirements:

- Personnel who are responsible for the design, installation, maintenance, and/or repair of controls (including pollution prevention measures);
- Personnel responsible for the storage and handling of chemicals and materials that could become contaminants in stormwater discharges;
- Personnel who are responsible for conducting and documenting monitoring and inspections as required in Parts 2.4 and 2.6; and
- Personnel who are responsible for taking and documenting corrective actions as required in Part 2.8.

At a minimum, personnel must be trained annually in the following if related to the scope of their job duties (e.g., only personnel responsible for conducting inspections need to understand how to conduct inspections):

- An overview of what is in the SWPPP including the site map;
- Spill response procedures, good housekeeping, maintenance requirements, and material management practices;
- The location of all controls on the site required by this permit, and how they are to be maintained;
- The proper procedures to follow with respect to the permit's pollution prevention requirements; and
- When and how to conduct inspections, record applicable findings, and take corrective actions.

Training must cover both the specific control measures used to achieve the effluent limits in this Part, and monitoring, inspection, planning, reporting, and documentation requirements in other parts of this permit. Training documentation must include a description of the training, the date of the training, and employees in attendance.

2.2.9 Non-Storm Water Discharges

The permittee must evaluate for the presence of allowable and unauthorized non-storm water discharges. The permittee must eliminate unauthorized non-storm water discharges. Reference Part 1.1.3 for a list of non-storm water discharges allowed by this permit (with proper MPDES permit authorization as necessary). This includes vehicle and equipment/tank wash water (except for those authorized in Part 1.1.3.3 for Sectors G, H, and J). If not covered under a separate NPDES permit, wastewater, wash water and any other unauthorized non-stormwater must be discharged to a sanitary sewer in accordance with applicable industrial pretreatment requirements, or otherwise disposed of appropriately.

2.2.10 Dust Generation and Vehicle Tracking of Industrial Materials

The permittee must minimize generation of dust and off-site tracking of raw, final, or waste materials.

2.2.11 Sector Specific Non-Numeric Effluent Limits

The permittee must achieve any additional non-numeric limits stipulated in the relevant sector-specific section(s) of Part 3.4 of this permit.

2.3 Water Quality-Based Effluent Limitations

Water Quality-Based Effluent Limits supplement Part 2.1 and include the following:

2.3.1 Water Quality Standards

Storm water discharges regulated under this permit must be controlled as necessary to meet applicable numeric and narrative water quality standards. A storm water discharge associated with industrial activity may not cause or contribute to an exceedance of applicable water quality standards.

The Department expects that compliance with the conditions in this permit will control discharges as necessary to meet applicable water quality standards. If at any time the permittee becomes aware, or the Department determines, that the discharge causes or contributes to an exceedance of applicable water quality standards, the permittee must take corrective action as required in Part 2.8.1; document the corrective actions as required in Parts 2.8.3.5, 2.9.3, and 2.10.

On a case by case basis, permittees will be informed if any additional controls are necessary for discharges to meet water quality standards. Such additional controls must be identified within the permittees SWPPP. Also, the Department may require the permittee to obtain coverage under an individual permit, if information in the NOI-SWI, required reports, or from other sources indicates that the discharges are not controlled as necessary to meet applicable water quality standards.

2.3.2 Discharges to Water Quality Impaired Waters

Discharges to an impaired water must not only ensure compliance with the Water Quality Standards section above, but the Control Measures, BMPs, and SWPPP must be developed and implemented to ensure potential pollutants generated at the site are appropriately addressed through storm water management controls and BMPs at the site for those pollutants of concern for which the impaired water was listed. Refer to Parts 3.1.12.

The permittee must identify if storm water discharges from their industrial activity will discharge to impaired waterbodies. Information on impaired waterbodies may be obtained from the Department or from the Montana DEQ Clean Water Act Information Center website. The permittee must consider all

impairments and the presence of the corresponding pollutants of concern in their proposed discharges. Discharges of the pollutants of concern to impaired waterbodies are eligible for coverage under this General Permit if consistent with approved TMDLs and assigned WLAs, and the requirements outlined below.

2.3.2.1 Discharges to an Impaired Waterbodies with No Approved TMDL

For regulated storm water discharges associated with industrial activity under this permit, the SWPPP must include a section that describes BMPs which target and reduce any discharges of the identified pollutants of concern to the corresponding impaired waterbodies. Under this subsection of the General Permit, the permittee need only to include the identified pollutants of concern in its SWPPP if the waterbodies are listed as impaired for such pollutants.

2.3.2.2 Discharges to an Impaired Waterbodies with an Approved TMDL

For regulated storm water discharges associated with industrial activity, the SWPPP must include a section that describes BMPs that target and reduce any discharges of the identified pollutants of concern to the corresponding impaired waterbodies. Under this subsection of the General Permit, the permittee need only include the identified pollutants of concern in its SWPPP if the waterbodies are listed as impaired for such pollutants. The permittee must ensure that all discharges are consistent with the assumptions of any applicable TMDL wasteload allocation. All EPA approved TMDL wasteload allocations applicable to MPDES-regulated storm water industrial activities are incorporated by reference into this permit.

Permittees will be informed if any additional controls are necessary for discharges to protect beneficial uses or to be consistent that the assumptions of any available TMDL wasteload allocation. Such additional controls must be identified within the permittees SWPPP. In certain cases, the Department may find coverage under an MPDES individual permit necessary.

2.4 Self-Monitoring Requirements

Benchmark monitoring results shall be used by permittees to self-evaluate the overall effectiveness of the control measures and improve the quality of storm water discharges. In accordance with Part 2.8, these results may trigger corrective action(s).

2.4.1 Required Benchmark Monitoring

The permittee must monitor for any benchmark parameters specified for the industrial sector or subsector, based on the primary industrial activity type (i.e. Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Code) applicable to the permittee's discharge. Industry-specific benchmark concentrations are listed in the sector-specific sections of Part 3.4.

If monitoring of storm water discharges is required for the identified industrial sector or subsector in Part 3.4, the permittee must collect and analyze storm water samples and document monitoring activities consistent with the procedures described in Parts 2.4 and 3.4. Sampling and analysis must be conducted in accordance with 40 CFR 136. Samples and measurements must be representative of the volume and nature of the monitored discharge from sand and gravel operations. Monitoring must be conducted for the following parameters and at the specified frequency, at a minimum. Samples must be collected at the point of discharge or the last point of control after treatment and prior to discharge to receiving waters. Results must be reported on a Net Discharge Monitoring Report (NetDMR) by the 28th of the month following the quarterly reporting period.

For all discharges, sampling data shall be obtained by collecting a grab sample. The grab sample shall be taken during the first thirty minutes of the discharge. If the collection of a grab sample during the first

thirty minutes is impracticable, a sample can be taken during the first hour of the discharge, and the discharger shall submit attached to the Discharge Monitoring Report form a description of why a grab sample during the first thirty (30) minutes was impracticable.

In the event storm water is detained at the facility (such as in a detention pond/area or storm water control structure), and a discharge is manually released at a later date, the permittee must conduct all monitoring at the time of the release, and record the storm event information (See 2.4.1.1 below) for the most recent storm event.

A composite sample may be required or allowed by the Department on a site-by-site basis. If required or allowed, composite samples shall either be flow-weighted or time-weighted. Potential composite samples may be taken with a continuous sampler or as a combination of a minimum of three grab sample aliquots taken in each hour of discharge for the entire discharge or for the first three hours of the discharge, with each aliquot being separated by a minimum period of fifteen (15) minutes.

The Department reserves the right to require storm water sampling, testing, and reporting on a case-by-case basis and in addition to any industrial sector or subsector requirements.

Quarterly Storm Water Benchmark Monitoring [1][2][3][4]					
Parameter [5][6]	Benchmark Monitoring Concentration	Sample Location	Sample Frequency	Sample [7] Type	Reporting Requirement
Determined by Facility Subsector	Determined by Parameter	Effluent	Quarterly	Grab	Quarterly Average [8]
					Rolling 4 Quarter Average[9]

(1) See definitions at the end of the permit for explanation of terms.
(2) Detection limits are pursuant to levels defined in Circular DEQ-7.
(3) Samples must be analyzed using test procedures with quantitation limits at or below benchmark values for all benchmark parameters for which the permittee is required to sample.
(4) If no discharge occurs during the reporting period then "No Discharge" shall be recorded on the DMR form.
(5) For Oil & Grease benchmark monitoring, use EPA method 1664 (hexane extraction method) or other 40 CFR 136 approved method.
(6) For hardness-dependent benchmark concentrations, the permittee must submit to the Department with the first benchmark report under this permit a hardness value, established consistent with the procedures in Part 3.5, which is representative of the receiving water(s).
(7) A composite sample may be required or allowed by the Department on a site-by-site basis.
(8) If more than one sample is collected during one of the quarters, an average of the results is to be reported on the DMR forms to represent the quarterly monitoring result.
(9) If the rolling average of the four most recent quarterly monitoring values for any parameter exceeds the benchmark, in accordance with Part 2.4.2 the permittee must review the selection, design, installation, and implementation of the control measures to determine if modifications are necessary to meet the effluent limits in this permit.

2.4.1.1 Storm/Sampling Event Characterization Requirements

All required monitoring must be performed on a storm event that results in an actual discharge from the site. In the case of snowmelt, the monitoring must be performed at a time when a measurable discharge occurs from the facility site. The following information must be for all storm water discharges that are sampled:

- Whether the sample was from a rainfall or snowmelt event; and
- For a rainfall event, the estimated duration (in hours) of the event sampled, and measurements or estimates (in inches) of the rainfall event that generated the sampled runoff.

Quarterly Storm Water Characterization Reporting [1][2]			
Event Type	Unit	Duration	Amount
Rainfall	Y/N	Estimated hours/days	Estimated inches
Snowmelt	Y/N	--	--

(1) This information must be reported for all storm water discharges which are sampled.
(2) If no discharge occurs during the reporting period then "No Discharge" shall be recorded on the DMR form.

2.4.1.2 Monitoring Periods

Permittees must monitor at least once in each of the following three-month intervals:	
Quarter 1	January 1 – March 31
Quarter 2	April 1 – June 30
Quarter 3	July 1 – September 30
Quarter 4	October 1 – December 31
Quarterly benchmark monitoring requirements in this permit begin in the first full quarter following the effective date of the discharge permit authorization.	

2.4.2 Monitored Outfalls

All outfalls and/or potential outfalls must be identified by the permittee. See Part 5. Applicable monitoring requirements apply to each outfall authorized by this permit, except as otherwise exempt from monitoring upon Department approval as a substantially identical outfall (SIO). For authorizations under this permit, the permittee must identify all outfalls in the NOI-SWI Form and indicate the "substantially identical outfalls". If the facility has two or more outfalls that discharge substantially identical effluents, based on the similarities of the general industrial activities and control measures, exposed materials that may contribute pollutants to storm water, and runoff coefficients of their drainage areas, the permittee may request to monitor the effluent of just one of the outfalls and report that the results also apply to the substantially identical outfall(s). As required in Part 3.1, the permittee's SWPPP must identify each outfall authorized by this permit and describe the rationale for any substantially identical outfall determinations.

2.4.3 Commingled Discharges

If discharges authorized by this permit commingle with discharges not authorized under this permit, any required sampling of the authorized discharges must be performed at a point before they mix with other waste streams.

2.4.4 Evaluation of Benchmark Monitoring Data

If the rolling average of the 4 most recent quarterly monitoring values for any parameter exceeds an applicable benchmark, the permittee must review the selection, design, installation, implementation, and maintenance of the control measures to determine if modifications are necessary to meet the effluent limits in this permit per Part 2.8.2. If less than 4 benchmark samples have been taken, but the results are such that an exceedance of the 4-quarter average is mathematically certain (i.e., if the sum of quarterly sample results to date is more than 4 times the benchmark level) this is considered a benchmark exceedance, triggering the review in Part 2.8.2.

For the purposes of averaging benchmark monitoring test results, use a value of zero for any individual sample parameter, analyzed using procedures consistent with Parts 2.5.1.1 and 4.13, which is determined to be less than the method detection limit. For sample values that fall between the method detection level and the quantitation limit (i.e., a confirmed detection but below the level that can be reliably quantified), use a value halfway between zero and the quantitation limit.

2.4.5 Naturally Occurring Background Pollutant Levels

If the average concentration of a pollutant exceeds a benchmark value and the average concentration of the benchmark monitoring results is less than or equal to the concentration of that pollutant in the "naturally occurring" background (defined in Part 5), then the permittee may determine that the exceedance of the benchmark is attributable solely to the presence of that pollutant in the "naturally occurring" background. This determination is subject to Department review. Upon this determination, the permittee:

- Must follow corrective action requirements in accordance with Part 2.8; and
- Document and maintain with this determination in the SWPPP, as required in Part 3.1, with supporting sampling and rationale for concluding that benchmark exceedances are in fact attributable solely to naturally occurring background pollutant levels on a parameter-specific basis

2.5 Additional Industry-Specific Monitoring Requirements (see Part 3.4)

The common requirements in Part 2.4 pertain to all permittees. Refer to Part 3.4 of the permit for the additional industrial sector or subsector-specific requirements pertaining to the monitoring of storm water discharges.

2.6 Inspection Program – Visual Monitoring

The permittee must develop and implement an Inspection Program to ensure that all controls are functional and in place to prevent or reduce pollutant runoff from the facility. At a minimum, the Inspection Program includes:

- Identification of qualified inspectors;
- Development of procedures and schedules for conducting all required inspections; and
- Development and implementation of appropriate inspection documentation in accordance with all permit requirements.

The Inspection Program will be documented and maintained in the SWPPP, as required in Part 3.1

2.6.1 Qualified Inspectors for the MSGP

Inspections under this permit must be conducted and documented by qualified inspectors. Qualified inspectors must be knowledgeable and skilled within the following concepts to serve their role and perform inspection requirements:

- Onsite knowledge of the facility, its day-to-day operations including all industrial materials and activities, and the overall site layout including location of storm water outfalls;
- Knowledge of potential pollutants generated from the facility's industrial materials and activities;
- Knowledge of storm water pollution prevention principles and practices including the minimum requirements for control measures as outlined in part 2.1 and 2.2 of this permit and industry specific control measures in part 3.4 of this permit;
- An overview of what is in the SWPPP and access to the SWPPP and site map;
- The location of all controls on the site required by this permit;
- Knowledge of the appropriate selection, installation, function, and maintenance/repairs of all controls on site to evaluate effective operating condition in accordance with any developed and/or manufacturers plans and specifications;
- Implementation skills for all permit requirements for inspections, corrective actions, and required recordkeeping to include when and how to conduct inspections, record applicable findings,

initiate corrective actions (at a minimum), and when appropriate, report violations and/or noncompliance.

The SWPPP Administrator, as defined in Part 3.1, may also serve the role as a qualified inspector. Any additional qualified inspectors must be identified in the SWPPP and any corresponding inspection reports must be signed by both the inspector and SWPPP Administrator.

2.6.2 Required Inspections

This Permit requires performance of two types of self-inspections: routine inspections, and significant storm inspections. The permittee must:

- Develop, document, and implement procedures for all inspections;
- Develop, document, and implement a schedule for all inspections; and
- Develop and implement inspection documentation (report, form, etc.) for all inspections.

2.6.2.1 Routine Facility Inspections

2.6.2.1.1 Routine Facility and Significant Storm Inspection Procedures

During normal facility operating hours, the permittee must conduct routine facility and significant storm event inspections of areas of the facility covered by the requirements in this permit, including, but not limited to, the following:

- All areas of the facility where industrial materials or activities are exposed to storm water;
- Areas identified in the SWPPP (Part 3.1) and those that are potential pollutant sources including sources entering the site's drainage system, if accessible;
- Areas where spills and leaks have occurred in the past three years;
- All known, allowable points of non-storm water discharges;
- All storm water outfalls and the condition of and around the outfall, including flow dissipation measures to prevent scouring;
- All storm water control measures used to comply with the effluent limits (Part 2) contained in this permit; and
- Any additional industrial sector or subsector-specific areas and control measures as required by Part 3.4.

If observed during the inspection, the permittee must examine, document, and take corrective actions, as necessary:

- Industrial materials, residue, or trash that may have or could come into contact with storm water;
- Leaks or spills from industrial equipment or waste materials, or sediment where vehicles enter and exit the site;
- Previously unidentified discharges of pollutants from the site;
- Tracking or blowing or raw, final, or waste materials from areas of no exposure to exposed areas;
- Non-storm water discharges that are not eligible for coverage as listed in Part 1.1.3;
- Control measures needing replacement, maintenance, and repair including the conditions of drums, tanks, and other containers; and
- Conditions requiring additional control measures.

If observed during the inspection in wet weather conditions, the permittee must also examine, document, and take corrective actions, as necessary:

- Obvious indicators of storm water pollution around the site such as color, odor, clarity, floating solids, settled solids, suspended solids, foam, and/or oil sheen of the storm water runoff.

The permittee's facility specific Routine and Significant Storm Event Inspection Procedures are part of the Inspection Program documented and maintained in the SWPPP, as required in Part 3.1.

2.6.2.1.2 Routine Facility Inspection Schedule

Routine facility inspections must be conducted at least quarterly (i.e., once each calendar quarter) although in many instances (refer to any specific requirements for the industrial sector in Part 3.4 of this permit), more frequent inspection (e.g., monthly) may be appropriate for some types of equipment, processes, and control measures or areas of the facility with activities and materials exposed to storm water.

At least once each calendar year, the routine facility inspection must be conducted during a period when a storm water discharge is occurring. If the facility typically does not have a storm water discharge occurring at the outfall, then this inspection must be conducted during a rainfall or snowmelt event (when prominent wet-weather conditions exist at the site).

One routine facility inspection may be used or credited towards one of the significant storm event inspections if it meets the criteria in Part 2.6.2.1.3.

2.6.2.1.3 Significant Storm Events Inspection Schedule

In addition to the routine inspections, the permittee must conduct inspections during or after significant storm (rainfall or snowmelt) events. Significant storm event inspections must be conducted within 72 hours of the end of a rainfall or snowmelt event or in the timeframe specified in Part 3.4 for the particular sector or subsector if specified.

A "significant rainfall event" is a rainfall event over any 24-hour period which results in 0.5 inches or more of measured or otherwise documented rainfall. A "significant snowmelt" event is thawing conditions above freezing which produce a visible runoff or drainage from snowmelt on the site where visible and discernible erosion of sediment is occurring at the site; or where temperatures remain above freezing for more than 24 hours.

To determine if a rainfall storm event of 0.5 inches or greater has occurred on site, either properly maintain a rain gage on site or obtain the storm event information from a weather service provider that is representative of the location. For any day of rainfall 0.5 inches or greater, record the method of rainfall determination and the total rainfall measured that day in the corresponding inspection documentation.

Within the same calendar month, only two significant storm event inspections (performed on different days) are minimally required if more than two significant storm events occur (on different days) during that same calendar month.

One significant storm event inspection may be used or credited towards one of the routine facility inspections as identified in Part 2.6.2.1.2.

For facilities which are inactive or unstaffed, significant storm event inspections must be performed as soon as practicable after a significant rainfall or snowmelt event. The SWPPP must include these up-to-

date site conditions and the minimum timeframe that an inspection would be delayed and an explanation with consideration of the first 72 hours. This timeframe is subject to review from the Department.

2.6.2.1.4 Routine Facility and Significant Storm Event Inspection Documentation

The permittee must document the findings of each routine facility and significant storm event inspection, and maintain these documents onsite with the SWPPP as required in Part 3.1.

At a minimum, the inspection documentation must include:

- The MPDES Permit Authorization Number;
- The inspection date and time;
- The name(s) and signature(s) of the qualified inspector(s);
- Weather conditions at the time of the inspection to include rainfall or snowmelt event information;
- The type of inspection to include explanation for a delay;
- A description of any storm water and non-storm water discharges occurring at the time of the inspection;
- The location and description of any control measures needing maintenance or repairs and the associated potential pollutant source;
- The location and description of any failed control measures that need replacement and the associated potential pollutant source;
- The location and description of any unidentified potential pollutant sources;
- The location and description of any previously unidentified discharges of pollutants from the site;
- The location and description of any observations of obvious indicators of storm water pollution;
- The location and description of any incidents of noncompliance (as outlined in Part 4) observed;
- Any additional industrial sector or subsector-specific documentation requirements per Part 3.4;
- The location and description of any corrective action(s) required as a result of a routine facility inspection performed consistent with Part 2.8 of this permit including any additional control measures needed to comply with the permit requirements;
- If applicable, confirmation of SWPPP updates and revisions as required in Part 3.1; and
- A statement signed and certified in accordance with Part 4.18 of this permit or by the SWPPP Administrator.

For consistency and to streamline documentation, the permittee may include:

- Corrective action(s) reporting required information in accordance with Part 2.8.3.5

The permittee is not required to submit the routine facility and significant storm event inspection findings to the Department, unless specifically requested to do so.

2.7 Additional Industry-Specific Inspection Requirements (see Part 3.4)

The common requirements in Part 2.6 pertain to all permittees. Refer to Part 3.4 of the permit for the additional industrial sector or subsector-specific requirements pertaining to inspections.

2.8 Corrective Actions

Corrective actions are the deliberate remediation and elimination actions that the permittee takes as triggered by specific conditions, outlined below, to ensure that this permit's effluent limits are met and pollutant discharges are minimized and corrected. Corrective actions are overseen or performed by the SWPPP Administrator.

2.8.1 Conditions Requiring Review and Revision to Eliminate Problem

If any of the following conditions occur, the permittee must review and revise the selection, design, installation, implementation, and maintenance of the control measures to ensure that the condition is eliminated and will not be repeated in the future:

- an unauthorized release or discharge (e.g., spill, leak, or discharge of non-storm water not authorized by this or another MPDES permit) occurs at the facility;
- the permittee becomes aware, or the Department determines, that the control measures are not stringent enough for the discharge to meet applicable water quality standards;
- the permittee finds in the routine facility inspection or significant storm event inspection that the control measures were never installed, were installed incorrectly, or are not being properly operated and maintained;
- an inspection or evaluation of the facility by a Department representative determines that modifications to the control measures are necessary to meet the effluent limits in this permit; or
- whenever a visual assessment shows evidence of storm water pollution.

2.8.2 Conditions Requiring Review to Determine if Modifications Are Necessary

If any of the following conditions occur, the permittee must review the selection, design, installation, implementation, and maintenance of the control measures to determine if modifications are necessary to meet the effluent limits in this permit:

- construction or a change in design, operation, or maintenance at the facility changes the potential pollutant sources discharged in storm water from the facility, or increases the quantity of potential pollutants discharged; or
- the rolling average of the 4 most recent quarterly monitoring values for any parameter exceeds an applicable benchmark (see Part 2.4.1). If less than 4 benchmark samples have been taken, but the results are such that an exceedance of the 4-quarter average is mathematically certain (i.e., if the sum of quarterly sample results to date is more than 4 times the benchmark level) this is considered a benchmark exceedance, triggering this review. Upon review, the permittee must either:
    - Make the necessary modifications until the permittee has completed 4 quarters of monitoring for which the average does not exceed the benchmark;
    - Make a determination that no further pollutant reductions are technologically available and economically practicable and achievable in light of best industry practice to meet the technology-based effluent limits or are necessary to meet the water-quality-based effluent limitations in Part 2 of this permit. Rationale must be documented for these conclusions and reported. These conclusions are subject to Department review; or
    - Make a determination that naturally occurring background pollutant levels are attributable to the benchmark exceedance in accordance with Part 2.4.5. Background sampling and rationale must be documented for these conclusions and reported.
    - Also, if after modification of the control measures and conducting 4 additional quarters of monitoring, the rolling average still exceeds the benchmark (or if an exceedance of the benchmark by the 4-quarter average is mathematically certain prior to conducting the full 4 additional quarters of monitoring), control measures must be reviewed again and take one of the two actions above.

2.8.3 Corrective Actions and Deadlines

2.8.3.1 Discovery Actions

Upon discovery of any condition requiring corrective action, the permittee must take all reasonable steps necessary to minimize or prevent the discharge of pollutants until final corrective actions are determined and implemented. The permittee must take these reasonable steps on the same day of the discovery or within 24 hours of making such discovery.

Based on the severity of the condition triggering corrective action, separate and additional reporting may be required by the standard conditions in Part 4 of this permit.

2.8.3.2 Correction Schedule

If determined that additional actions are necessary beyond those implemented upon discovery, the permittee must outline and complete the corrective actions (e.g., install a new or modified control and make it operational, complete the repair) before the next storm event if possible, and within 14 calendar days from the time of discovery of the corrective action condition. The 14-day timeframe is not a grace period and progress of completion is subject to review by the Department.

If it is infeasible to complete the corrective action within 14 calendar days, the permittee must document why it is infeasible to complete the corrective action within the 14-day timeframe. The permittee must outline for completing the corrective action, which must be done as soon as practicable after the 14-day timeframe but no longer than 45 calendar days after discovery. The 45-day deadline is not a grace period and progress of completion is subject to review by the Department. The permittee may request an extension beyond the 45-day timeframe. The permittee may request an extension beyond the 45-day timeframe. Such request must be received by the Department within 30 calendar days of the 45-day timeframe and subsequently approved by the Department.

Based on the severity of the condition triggering corrective action, separate and additional reporting may be required by the standard conditions in Part 4 of this permit.

2.8.3.4 Substantially Identical Outfalls

If the event triggering corrective action is linked to an outfall that represents other "substantially identical outfalls" (see Part 2.5.1.2), the permittee must assess the need for corrective action for each outfall represented by the outfall. Any necessary changes to control measures that affect these other substantially identical outfalls must also be made within the same timeframe as the primary outfall.

2.8.3.5 Corrective Action Reporting

Within 24 hours of discovery of any condition listed in Parts 2.8.1 and 2.8.2, the permittee must document the following information:

- Date and time the condition was identified;
- Identification, description, and location of the condition triggering the need for corrective action review; and
- Description of actions taken upon discovery.

Within 14 calendar days of discovery of any condition listed in Parts 2.8.1 and 2.8.2, the permittee must document the following information:

- Summary of corrective action taken or to be taken (or, rationale for triggering conditions identified in Part 2.8.2 where the permittee determines that corrective action is not necessary);
- If applicable, the expected timeframe of subsequent actions (as soon as possible up to 45 calendar days or as approved by the Department) required for the corrective action and the actual subsequent dates of completion;
- Date corrective action completed;
- If applicable, confirmation that corrective actions have been completed for substantially identical outfalls;
- If applicable, confirmation of SWPPP updates and revisions as required in Part 3.1;
- If applicable, confirmation of additional noncompliance required reporting (as outlined in Part 4); and
- A statement signed and certified in accordance with Part 4.18 of this permit by the SWPPP Administrator.

If all required information is documented, the permittee may include corrective action(s) reporting required information (Part 2.8.3.5) with Routine Facility and Significant Storm Event Inspection Documentation (Part 2.6.1.2).

2.8.3.6 Effect of Corrective Action

If the event triggering the corrective action review is a permit violation, correcting it does not remove the original violation. Additionally, failing to take corrective action in accordance with this section is an additional permit violation. The Department will consider the appropriateness and promptness of corrective action in determining potential enforcement responses to permit violations.

2.9 Facility Recordkeeping Requirements

At the facility site, the permittee must retain:

- A copy of this permit (accessible electronic is acceptable);
- A copy of the completed and signed NOI form including relevant correspondence with the Department and modification submittals;
- A copy of the Department's Confirmation Letter;
- A copy of the signed and most up to date SWPPP, including revisions and updates, and attachments (see Part 3.1);
- Site map(s) reflecting up-to-date site conditions per SWPPP requirements;
- BMP installation, design, and maintenance specifications/standards for all BMPs installed and detailed in the SWPPP and/or inspection records;
- All inspection reports, including the Routine Facility Inspection Reports and Significant Storm Event Inspections (see Part 2.6.2.1.4);
- All Corrective Action Reports (see Part 2.8.3.5);
- All Annual Reports (see Part 2.10.3);
- A copy of all DMRs (accessible electronic is acceptable);
- All reports of noncompliance under Part 6 of this permit;
- A copy of all correspondence notifying the Department of a change in the facility contact person/position (see Part 2.10.2);
- Records of employee training (see Part 2.2.9); and
- The Sage Grouse consultation letter, as applicable.

For unmanned facilities or if no permanent offices/buildings are located at the facility site, copies of all required recordkeeping documents must be retained at either the office of the current contact person on file and/or at the office of the SWPPP Administrator, and must be brought to the facility site when conducting inspections required by this permit, and for any announced Department inspections or site visits. For manned facilities or sites with permanent offices/buildings, these documents are to be made available at the site immediately upon request from a Department official, or local official. These records are to be maintained by the permittee for a period of three years.

2.10 Reporting Requirements

2.10.1 Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMR)

All monitoring data collected pursuant to Part 2.4 must be submitted to the Department using EPA's NetDMR system (available at https://netdmr.zendesk.com/hc/en-us (unless a waiver from electronic reporting has been granted, in which case the permittee may submit a paper DMR form) no later than the 28th day of the month following the reporting period. The monitoring requirements (i.e., parameters required to be monitored and sample frequency) will be prepopulated on the electronic Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) form based on the information the reported on the NOI form (through the NDPES eReporting tool (NetDMR)).

2.10.2 Notification of Facility Contact Changes

The permittee must notify the Department in writing of any change of the designated facility contact person/position, mailing address, and/or telephone number within 15 calendar days of this change.

2.10.3 Annual Report

An Annual Report Form must be completed and submitted to DEQ for each calendar year of active coverage under this permit. This Annual Report must be completed using a standard Department form to include:

- a summary of the past year's routine facility inspections documentation;
- a summary of the past year's significant storm event inspection documentation;
- a summary of the past year's corrective actions performed;
- a summary of any incidents of noncompliance observed;
- a summary of the past year's benchmark monitoring results; and
- a summary of the past year's required revisions to the SWPPP.

The Annual Report for a given calendar year must be completed by February 1 of the year following that respective calendar year. The permittee is waived from Annual Report requirements for a given calendar year if authorization to discharge was obtained less than three months before the end of that respective calendar year. The Annual Report must be certified and signed in accordance with Part 4.18 of this permit.

3. Special Conditions

3.1 Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) - General Requirements

The SWPPP is a document that must be developed and implemented in accordance with good engineering selection and design, industry standards, hydrologic principles, and pollution control practices to minimize and control potential pollutants in storm water associated with industrial activity and meet this permit's effluent limits.

The SWPPP must meet the following objectives:

- Provide a site description of the nature of industrial activities at the permittee's facility;
- Identify and describe all potential pollutant sources which may affect the quality of storm water discharges associated with industrial activity;
- Identify and describe the control measures to reduce and eliminate potential pollutant sources in storm water discharges associated with industrial activity and to ensure compliance with the effluent limits in this permit including controls for potential discharges to impaired waterbodies;
- Identify and describe any additional industrial sector or subsector-specific requirements per Part 3.4;
- Identify and clearly describe all required monitoring, inspection, and corrective action schedules and procedures implemented at the facility and in accordance with permit requirements;
- Attach any required and/or referenced supporting documentation including maps, plans (SPCC, EMS, etc.), specifications, records, and logs; and
- Signed by the SWPPP Administrator or in accordance with signatory requirements in Part 4.18.

At a minimum, the SWPPP must include the information specified in Part 3. and as specified in other parts of this permit.

If the SWPPP was prepared under a previous version of this General Permit, it must be reviewed and updated in accordance with Part 1.2.2.

The SWPPP must be developed prior to authorization under this permit and implemented and maintained upon permit coverage. The SWPPP must be maintained to reflect up-to-date facility activities and operations through monitoring, inspections, corrective actions, and noncompliance reporting. Required recordkeeping documents may be used to supplement the SWPPP.

3.1.1 SWPPP Preparation

The SWPPP shall be prepared in accordance with good engineering practices and to industry standards. The SWPPP must be developed by a "qualified person" (that may include, but not limited to, either a person(s) on the permittee's staff and/or a hired third-party/consultant) and must be signed and certified per the requirements in Part 4.18. If the Department determines that the SWPPP is inadequate or not in compliance with Part 2.2 of this permit, the permittee may be required to have the SWPPP reviewed, updated as necessary, and certified by a Professional Engineer, or for Sector G, H or J, by a Professional Geologist, with the education and experience necessary to prepare an adequate SWPPP for the facility and protect water quality.

A "qualified person" is a person knowledgeable in the principles and practices of industrial storm water controls and pollution prevention, and possesses the education and ability to assess conditions at the permittee's industrial facility that could impact storm water quality, and the education and ability to assess the effectiveness of storm water controls selected and installed to meet the requirements of this permit.

3.1.2 SWPPP Administrator

The SWPPP Administrator is the lead responsible person for ensuring the development, implementation, and maintenance of the SWPPP, and will serve as the primary contact person regarding the SWPPP. The SWPPP Administrator must be knowledgeable and skilled within the following concepts to serve their role and perform requirements of the SWPPP:

- MPDES permitting requirements to include, but not limited to, applicability, application procedures, SWPPP elements, standard conditions, and termination conditions;
- Local permitting requirements;
- Sage Grouse requirements based on location of the project;
- Onsite knowledge of the facility, its day-to-day operations including all industrial materials and activities, and the overall site layout including location of storm water outfalls;
- Knowledge of potential pollutants generated from the facility's industrial materials and activities;
- Knowledge of storm water pollution prevention principles and practices including the minimum requirements for control measures as outlined in part 2.1 and 2.2 of this permit and industry specific control measures in part 3.4 of this permit;
- An overview of what is in the SWPPP and access to the SWPPP and site map;
- The location of all controls on the site required by this permit;
- Knowledge of the appropriate selection, installation, function, and maintenance/repairs of all controls on site to evaluate effective operating condition in accordance with any developed and/or manufacturers plans and specifications;
- Ability to develop, document, and maintain all SWPPP elements, including the site map(s) required by this permit, into a single cohesive and comprehensive facility-specific plan; and
- Implementation skills for all permit requirements for inspections, corrective actions, and required recordkeeping to include when and how to conduct inspections, record applicable findings, initiate corrective actions (at a minimum), and when appropriate, report violations and/or noncompliance.

The SWPPP Administrator must meet the duly authorized representative requirements as defined by Part 4.18 of this permit to sign inspection reports and other reports.

Based on the required knowledge and skills, the SWPPP Administrator may also serve automatically as the role of a qualified inspector.

3.1.3 Storm Water Pollution Prevention Team

The storm water pollution prevention team is responsible for assisting in developing and revising the facility's SWPPP as well as maintaining control measures and taking corrective actions where required. The permittee must document the following storm water pollution prevention team information:

- Identify the staff members (by name or title) including the SWPPP Administrator;
- Identify any specified individual responsibilities;
- Document the formal mechanisms for communication and coordination between staff members (e.g. meetings, email updates, etc.) to ensure cooperation necessary to facilitate permit compliance and timely reporting; and
- Outline an organizational chart of the storm water pollution prevention team to, at a minimum, depict the members structural relationships.

The permittee may include all required storm water pollution prevention team information in the organizational chart.

Each member of the storm water pollution prevention team must have ready access to either an electronic or paper copy of applicable portions of this permit, the most updated copy of the SWPPP, and other relevant documents or information that must be kept with the SWPPP. If the facility culture or scope of business is not conducive to a storm water pollution prevention team, documentation is required with rationale and confirmation of the SWPPP Administrator's full SWPPP responsibility.

3.1.4 Site Description

The SWPPP must provide a narrative description of the nature of the industrial activities at the permittee's facility. Include a detailed description of the procedures, methods, process flows, equipment and materials, and relative timeframes (including seasonal periods of inactivity) of activities and operations that contribute to the nature of the permittee's industrial facility.

3.1.5 Site Map

The SWPPP must include one or a series of legible maps/plans of sufficient size and scale that clearly show current facility conditions. Multiple site maps/plans are encouraged for clarity as necessary.

At a minimum, the SWPPP site maps/plans must include the following:

- the site boundaries for the facility or activity and the size of the property in acres;
- the location and extent of significant structures and impervious surfaces;
- locations of potential pollutant sources identified under Part 3.1.6.1.1;
- locations of the following activities where such activities are exposed to precipitation:
    - fueling stations;
    - vehicle and equipment maintenance and/or cleaning areas;
    - loading/unloading areas;
    - locations used for the treatment, storage, or disposal of wastes and the associated waste identification;
    - liquid storage tanks with associated liquid identification;
    - processing and storage areas;
    - immediate access roads and rail lines used or traveled by carriers of raw materials, manufactured products, waste material, or by-products used or created by the facility;
    - major permanent facility structures;
    - transfer areas for substances in bulk; and
    - machinery.
- locations of salt storage area, if applicable;
- locations where potential spills and leaks have the potential to occur;
- locations of spill response kits and response contact information;
- locations where spills or leaks identified under Part 3.1.6.2 have occurred;
- locations of all existing storm water control measures;
- locations of other potential pollutant-generating activities not specified elsewhere;
- Drainage pattern(s) and flow directions (use arrows) of storm water runoff and run-on including lines showing boundaries between different drainage areas;
- Locations and sources of run-on to the facility boundaries from adjacent property that may contain potential pollutants;
- Locations and identification of all receiving waters in the immediate vicinity of the facility including wetlands. Indicate which waterbodies are listed as impaired;
- locations of all storm water conveyances including ditches, pipes, and swales;
- locations of all storm water outfall monitoring points;
- locations of all storm water inlets and outfalls, including the unique identification code for each outfall (use the same code as on any historical Discharge Monitoring Report forms), identification

of any approved substantially identical outfalls under Parts 3.1.11, and an approximate outline of the areas draining to each outfall;
- If applicable, municipal separate storm sewer systems, and where storm water discharges to them;
- locations and descriptions of all non-storm water discharges identified under Part 2.2.9.
- map scale;
- north arrow; and
- map legend.

3.1.6 Areas with Potential Pollutant Sources

The permittee must list and describe all ***areas*** at the facility where industrial materials or activities are exposed to storm water and from which allowable non-storm water discharges originate. When developing the list of ***areas***, the permittee must consider industrial materials or activities including, but not limited to:

- material handling equipment or activities;
    - Material handling activities include, but are not limited to, the storage, loading and unloading, transportation, disposal, or conveyance of any raw material, intermediate product, final product or waste product.
- industrial machinery;
- raw materials;
- industrial production and processes; and
- intermediate products, by-products, final products, and waste products.

For each ***area*** identified above as a potential pollutant source, the description must include:

3.1.6.1 Activities in the identified area

A list of the industrial activities exposed to storm water in each identified area (e.g., material storage; equipment fueling, maintenance, and cleaning; cutting steel beams).

3.1.6.1.1 Pollutants associated with each industrial activity

The permittee must list of the pollutant(s) or pollutant constituents (e.g., crankcase oil, zinc, sulfuric acid, and cleaning solvents) associated with each identified activity (3.1.6.1) in each area listed at the facility that could be exposed to storm water. The pollutant list must include materials that have been handled, treated, stored, or disposed, and that have been exposed to storm water in the 3 years prior to the date of authorization under this permit.

3.1.6.2 Previous spills and leaks in the identified area

The permittee must document spills and leaks of oil or toxic or hazardous pollutants that actually occurred at exposed areas, or that drained to a storm water conveyance, in the 3 years prior to the date of authorization under this permit.

Spills and leaks include, but are not limited to, releases of oil or hazardous substances in excess of quantities that are reportable under CWA Section 311 (see 40 CFR 110.6 and 40 CFR 117.21) or Section 102 of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA), 42 USC §9602. This permit does not relieve the permittee of the reporting requirements of 40 CFR Part 110, 40 CFR Part 117, and 40 CFR Part 302 relating to spills or other releases of oils or hazardous substances. The discharge of hazardous substances, as defined in ARM 17.30.1304(35), in the storm water discharge(s) from a facility shall be minimized in accordance with the applicable SWPPP for the facility and, in no case during any 24-hour period shall the discharge(s) contain a hazardous substance equal to or in excess of reporting quantities.

3.1.6.3 Non-Storm Water Discharges

The permittee must document the evaluation for the presence of non-storm water discharges and that all discharges not allowed under this permit or through another MPDES permit authorization have been eliminated. Documentation of the evaluation must include:

- Person(s) conducting the evaluation;
- The date(s) of any evaluation;
- A description of the evaluation criteria used;
- A list of the outfalls or onsite drainage points that were directly observed during the evaluation;
- The different types of non-storm water discharge(s) and source locations; and
- The action(s) taken, such as a list of control measures used to eliminate unauthorized discharge(s), if any were identified. For example, a floor drain was sealed, a sink drain was re-routed to sanitary, or an MPDES permit application was submitted for an unauthorized cooling water discharge.

3.1.6.4 Salt Storage Area (if applicable)

If applicable in the identified area, the permittee must document the location of any storage piles containing salt used for deicing or other commercial or industrial purposes. These areas are identified on the site map.

3.1.7 Description of Control Measures (Best Management Practices)

The permittee must list the control measures that have been installed and implemented at the facility site to achieve the non-numeric effluent limits in Part 2.2, and where applicable in Part 3.4, the water quality-based effluent limits in Part 2.3. The location of these control measures is identified on the site map in accordance with Part 3.1.5.

For each control measure listed, the permittee must:

- describe the required control measure selection and design considerations in Part 2.1.1 If storm water sampling data was considered, the permittee must provide a narrative description (and may include data tables/figures) that adequately summarizes the collected sampling data to support the selection and design of control measures;
- describe how the control measures at the facility site addresses both the pollutant sources identified in Part 3.1.6 and any storm water run-on that commingles with any discharges covered under this permit; and
- include design, installation, and maintenance criteria for temporary and permanent structural control measures (detail drawings, cross-sections, manufacturer's specifications/standards, plans, narrative description, etc.).

Also, the permittee must list any additional Erosion and Sediment Controls if applicable:

- Local sediment and erosion controls including a description of requirements; and
- Sage Grouse controls (The consultation letter attached to the SWPPP will meet the requirements for this section);

3.1.8 Required Schedules and Procedures for Control Measures in Part 2

In addition to Part 3.1.7 requirements, the following must be documented in the permittee's SWPPP:

- Good Housekeeping (See Part 2.2.2) – A schedule or the convention used for determining when pickup and disposal of waste materials occurs;
- Maintenance (See Part 2.2.3) – Preventative and routine maintenance procedures, including regular inspections, testing, maintenance, and repair of all industrial equipment and systems, and control measures, to avoid situations that may result in leaks, spills, and other releases, and any back-up practices in place should a runoff event occur while a control measure is off-line. The

SWPPP must include the schedule or frequency for maintaining all control measures used to comply with the effluent limits in Part 2;

- Spill Prevention and Response Procedures – All procedures for preventing and responding to spills and leaks, as required by Part 2.2.4, to include, but not limited to:
    - Procedures for plainly labeling containers;
    - Procedures for material storage and handling;
    - Procedures for expeditiously stopping, containing, and cleaning up leaks, spills, and other releases; and
    - Procedures for effective and rapid spill response actions for employees based on the identification of a spill or leak, maintenance, location, and use of spill response kits, notification of appropriate facility personnel, emergency response agencies, and regulatory agencies, and required documentation.
    - The permittee may reference the existence of other plans for Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) developed for the facility under Section 311 of the CWA, or BMP programs otherwise required by an MPDES permit for the facility, or other Department spill protocol, provided that a copy of the referenced plan is onsite and available for review consistent with Part 2.9; and

3.1.9 Employee Training (Part 2.2.8)

The permittee must document the facility customized employee training to meet the requirements in Part 2.2.8, to include, but not limited to;

- The content, materials, and procedures for all required training;
- The frequency and/or schedule of each training (at a minimum annual) including upon new hire;
- The employees (titles/positions/roles) who will receive each training;

The permittee will maintain a training log for each training session to include:

- Date of training;
- Name of the trainer(s) and title/position;
- Sign in sheet or attendance roster; and
- Documentation of the topics covered and/or copies of the training materials.

3.1.10 Pertaining to Inspection Program – Visual Monitoring

The permittee must document in the SWPPP an Inspection Program to ensure that all controls are functional and in place to prevent or reduce pollutant runoff from the facility. At a minimum, the permittee must document the following for the two inspections specified by this permit:

- Routine facility inspections (see Part 2.6.2)
    - Identification of qualified inspectors;
    - Procedures for conducting inspections;
    - Schedules for conducting inspections; and
    - Appropriate inspection documentation in accordance with all permit requirements.
- Significant storm event inspections (see Part 2.6.2)
    - Identification of qualified inspectors;
    - Procedures for conducting inspections;
    - Schedules for conducting inspections; and
    - Appropriate inspection documentation in accordance with all permit requirements.

For consistency and to streamline documentation, the permittee may include corrective action(s) reporting required information in accordance with Part 2.8.3.5 with inspection documentation.

3.1.11 Pertaining to Benchmark Monitoring

The permittee must document in the SWPPP the procedures for conducting the benchmark analytical monitoring specified by this permit, including any additional sub-sector specific as required in Part 3.4 or required analytical monitoring by the Department, applicable to the facility. The SWPPP must document:

- Locations where samples are collected, including any determination that two or more outfalls are substantially identical;
- Parameters for sampling and the frequency of sampling for each parameter;
- Schedules for monitoring;
- Any benchmark control values applicable to discharges from each outfall; and
- Procedures (e.g., responsible staff, logistics, laboratory to be used, etc.) for gathering storm event data, as specified in Part 2.4.1.1.

If the substantially identical outfall exception is approved and used for benchmark monitoring (Part 2.4.1), the following must be documented in the SWPPP:

- Location of each of the substantially identical outfalls;
- Description of the general industrial activities conducted in the drainage area of each outfall;
- Description of the control measures implemented in the drainage area of each outfall;
- Description of the exposed materials located in the drainage area of each outfall that are likely to be contributors of pollutants to storm water discharges;
- An estimate of the runoff coefficient of each of the drainage areas (low = under 40%; medium = 40 to 65%; and high = above 65%); and
- Why the outfalls are expected to discharge substantially identical effluents.

3.1.12 Pertaining to Water Quality Controls for Discharges to Impaired Waterbodies

The permittee must document how the permittee will control potential storm water discharges from their facility to impaired waterbodies per Part 2.3.2 to include:

- Discharges to an Impaired Waterbodies with No Approved TMDL-the SWPPP must include a section that describes BMPs that target and reduce any discharges of the identified pollutants of concern to the corresponding impaired waterbodies. Under this subsection of the General Permit, the permittee need only to include the identified pollutants of concern in its SWPPP if the waterbodies are listed as impaired for such pollutants.
- Discharges to an Impaired Waterbodies with an Approved TMDL -the SWPPP must include a section that describes BMPs that target and reduce any discharges of the identified pollutants of concern to the corresponding impaired waterbodies. Under this subsection of the General Permit, the permittee need only include the identified pollutants of concern in its SWPPP if the waterbodies are listed as impaired for such pollutants. The section submitted by the permittee must ensure that all discharges are consistent with the assumptions of any applicable TMDL wasteload allocation. All EPA approved TMDL wasteload allocations applicable to MPDES-regulated storm water industrial activities are incorporated by reference into this permit.
- Permittees will be informed if any additional controls are necessary for discharges to protect beneficial uses or to be consistent that the assumptions of any available TMDL wasteload allocation. Such additional controls must be described within the permittee's SWPPP.

3.1.13 Additional Industry-Specific SWPPP Requirements (see Part 3.4.)

The common requirements in Part 3.1 pertain to all permittees. Refer to Part 3.4 of the permit for additional industrial sector or subsector-specific requirements pertaining to the SWPPP.

3.1.14 SWPPP Signature Requirements

The SWPPP must be signed and dated by the SWPPP Administrator or according to the requirements in Part 4.18 of this General Permit.

3.2 SWPPP Modifications and Updates

The permittee must modify the SWPPP whenever necessary to address any of the triggering conditions for corrective action in Part 2.8. Changes to the SWPPP document must be made in accordance with the corrective action deadlines in Parts 2.8.3, and must be signed and dated by the SWPPP Administrator or in accordance with Part 4.18 of this permit.

The SWPPP must be maintained and kept up-to-date to reflect current site conditions. SWPPP modifications or updates are not required to be submitted to the Department unless specifically requested by the Department (see Part 4.8).

3.3 SWPPP Availability

The permittee must retain a complete copy of the current SWPPP required by this permit at the facility in any accessible format. A complete SWPPP includes any documents incorporated by reference and all documentation supporting the permit eligibility pursuant to Part 1.1 of this permit, as well as the signed and dated certification page. Regardless of the format, the SWPPP must be immediately available to the Department, or an authorized representative at the time of an onsite inspection. The current SWPPP or certain information from the current SWPPP must also be made available to the public (except any confidential business information or restricted information as identified by the permittee within the SWPPP) by:

- the Department providing access to portions of the SWPPP to a member of the public upon request. To remain current, the permittee must report a summary of any modifications or updates to the SWPPP (originally submitted with the NOI-SWI) with each required annual report. The Department may require submittal of a complete copy of the most current SWPPP at any time to make available to the public.

Upon the permittee's convenience and discretion, the permittee may voluntarily provide a URL in the NOI-SWI where the SWPPP can be found, and voluntarily maintain the current SWPPP at this URL. SWPPP availability through a URL is not a permitting requirement. This voluntary option is a means of further engaging the public in the permittee's storm water pollution prevention efforts.

3.4 Industrial Sector-Specific Requirements

The potential permit eligibility is limited to discharges from facilities in the "sectors" of industrial activity summarized in Table 3.4 below. However, this General Permit does not provide permit coverage for industrial facilities or activities whose storm water discharges are subject to federal Effluent Limitation Guidelines. The sector descriptions below are based on Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Codes and Industrial Activity Codes. References to "sectors" in this permit (e.g., sector-specific monitoring requirements) refer to these groupings.

Table 3.4: Sectors of Industrial Activity (Facilities and Activities)

Subsector	SIC Code or Activity Code[1]	Activity Represented	Page
SECTOR A: TIMBER PRODUCTS			
A1	2421	General Sawmills and Planing Mills	42
A2	2491	Wood Preserving	
A3	2411	Log Storage and Handling	
A4	2426	Hardwood Dimension and Flooring Mills	
	2429	Special Product Sawmills, Not Elsewhere Classified	
	2431-2439 (except 2434)	Millwork, Veneer, Plywood, and Structural Wood (see Sector W)	
	2448	Wood Pallets and Skids	
	2449	Wood Containers, Not Elsewhere Classified	
	2451, 2452	Wood Buildings and Mobile Homes	
	2493	Reconstituted Wood Products	
	2499	Wood Products, Not Elsewhere Classified	
A5	2441	Nailed and Lock Corner Wood Boxes and Shook	
SECTOR B: PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS			
B1	2631	Paperboard Mills	44
B2	2611	Pulp Mills	
	2621	Paper Mills	
	2652-2657	Paperboard Containers and Boxes	
	2671-2679	Converted Paper and Paperboard Products, Except Containers and Boxes	
SECTOR C: CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS			
C1	2873-2879	Agricultural Chemicals	44
C2	2812-2819	Industrial Inorganic Chemicals	
C3	2841-2844	Soaps, Detergents, and Cleaning Preparations; Perfumes, Cosmetics, and Other Toilet Preparations	
C4	2821-2824	Plastics Materials and Synthetic Resins, Synthetic Rubber, Cellulosic and Other Manmade Fibers Except Glass	
C5	2833-2836	Medicinal Chemicals and Botanical Products; Pharmaceutical Preparations; in vitro and in vivo Diagnostic Substances; and Biological Products, Except Diagnostic	

		Substances	
	2851	Paints, Varnishes, Lacquers, Enamels, and Allied Products	
	2861-2869	Industrial Organic Chemicals	
	2891-2899	Miscellaneous Chemical Products	
	3952 (limited to list of inks and paints)	Inks and Paints, Including China Painting Enamels, India Ink, Drawing Ink, Platinum Paints for Burnt Wood or Leather Work, Paints for China Painting, Artist's Paints and Artist's Watercolors	
	2911	Petroleum Refining	
SECTOR D: ASPHALT PAVING AND ROOFING MATERIALS AND LUBRICANTS			
D1	2951, 2952	Asphalt Paving and Roofing Materials	45
D2	2992, 2999	Miscellaneous Products of Petroleum and Coal	
SECTOR E: GLASS, CLAY, CEMENT, CONCRETE, AND GYPSUM PRODUCTS			
E1	3251-3259	Structural Clay Products	46
	3261-3269	Pottery and Related Products	
E2	3271-3275	Concrete, Gypsum, and Plaster Products	
E3	3211	Flat Glass	
	3221, 3229	Glass and Glassware, Pressed or Blown	
	3231	Glass Products Made of Purchased Glass	
	3241	Hydraulic Cement	
	3281	Cut Stone and Stone Products	
	3291-3299	Abrasive, Asbestos, and Miscellaneous Nonmetallic Mineral Products	
SECTOR F: PRIMARY METALS			
F1	3312-3317	Steel Works, Blast Furnaces, and Rolling and Finishing Mills	46
F2	3321-3325	Iron and Steel Foundries	
F3	3351-3357	Rolling, Drawing, and Extruding of Nonferrous Metals	
F4	3363-3369	Nonferrous Foundries (Castings)	
F5	3331-3339	Primary Smelting and Refining of Nonferrous Metals	
	3341	Secondary Smelting and Refining of Nonferrous Metals	
	3398, 3399	Miscellaneous Primary Metal Products	
SECTOR G: METAL MINING (ORE MINING AND DRESSING)			
G1	1021	Copper Ore and Mining Dressing Facilities	49
G2	1011	Iron Ores	
	1021	Copper Ores	
	1031	Lead and Zinc Ores	
	1041, 1044	Gold and Silver Ores	
	1061	Ferroalloy Ores, Except Vanadium	
	1081	Metal Mining Services	
	1094, 1099	Miscellaneous Metal Ores	
SECTOR H: COAL MINES AND COAL MINING-RELATED FACILITIES			
H1	1221-1241	Coal Mines and Coal Mining-Related	57

		Facilities	
SECTOR I: OIL AND GAS EXTRACTION AND REFINING			
I1	1311	Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas	60
	1321	Natural Gas Liquids	
	1381-1389	Oil and Gas Field Services	
SECTOR J: MINERAL MINING AND DRESSING			
J1	1442	Construction Sand and Gravel	61
	1446	Industrial Sand	
J2	1411	Dimension Stone	
	1422-1429	Crushed and Broken Stone, Including Rip Rap	
	1481	Nonmetallic Minerals Services, Except Fuels	
	1499	Miscellaneous Nonmetallic Minerals, Except Fuels	
J3	1455, 1459	Clay, Ceramic, and Refractory Materials	
	1474-1479	Chemical and Fertilizer Mineral Mining	
SECTOR K: HAZARDOUS WASTE TREATMENT, STORAGE, OR DISPOSAL FACILITIES			
K1	HZ	Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage, or Disposal Facilities, including those that are operating under interim status or a permit under subtitle C of RCRA	65
SECTOR L: LANDFILLS, LAND APPLICATION SITES, AND OPEN DUMPS			
L1	LF	All Landfill, Land Application Sites and Open Dumps	67
L2	LF	All Landfill, Land Application Sites and Open Dumps, except Municipal Solid Waste Landfill (MSWLF) Areas Closed in Accordance with 40 CFR 258.60	
SECTOR M: AUTOMOBILE SALVAGE YARDS			
M1	5015	Automobile Salvage Yards	70
SECTOR N: SCRAP RECYCLING FACILITIES			
N1	5093	Scrap Recycling and Waste Recycling Facilities except Source-Separated Recycling	72
N2	5093	Source-separated Recycling Facility	
SECTOR O: STEAM ELECTRIC GENERATING FACILITIES			
O1	SE	Steam Electric Generating Facilities, including coal handling sites	76
SECTOR P: LAND TRANSPORTATION AND WAREHOUSING			
P1	4011, 4013	Railroad Transportation	79
	4111-4173	Local and Highway Passenger Transportation	
	4212-4231	Motor Freight Transportation and Warehousing	
	4311	United States Postal Service	
	5171	Petroleum Bulk Stations and Terminals	
SECTOR Q: WATER TRANSPORTATION			
Q1	4412-4499	Water Transportation Facilities	81
SECTOR R: SHIP AND BOAT BUILDING AND REPAIRING YARDS			
R1	3731, 3732	Ship and Boat Building or Repairing Yards	84

SECTOR S: AIR TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES			
S1	4512-4581	Air Transportation Facilities	86
SECTOR T: TREATMENT WORKS			
T1	TW	Treatment Works treating domestic sewage or any other sewage sludge or wastewater treatment device or system, used in the storage, treatment, recycling, and reclamation of municipal or domestic sewage, including land dedicated to the disposal of sewage sludge that are located within the confines of the facility, with a design flow of 1.0 mgd or more, or required to have an approved pretreatment program under 40 CFR Part 403. Not included are farm lands, domestic gardens or lands used for sludge management where sludge is beneficially reused and which are not physically located in the confines of the facility, or areas that are in compliance with section 405 of the CWA	90
SECTOR U: FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS			
U1	2041-2048	Grain Mill Products	91
U2	2074-2079	Fats and Oils Products	
U3	2011-2015	Meat Products	
	2021-2026	Dairy Products	
	2032-2038	Canned, Frozen, and Preserved Fruits, Vegetables, and Food Specialties	
	2051-2053	Bakery Products	
	2061-2068	Sugar and Confectionery Products	
	2082-2087	Beverages	
	2091-2099	Miscellaneous Food Preparations and Kindred Products	
	2111-2141	Tobacco Products	
SECTOR V: TEXTILE MILLS, APPAREL, AND OTHER FABRIC PRODUCT MANUFACTURING; LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS			
V1	2211-2299	Textile Mill Products	92
	2311-2399	Apparel and Other Finished Products Made from Fabrics and Similar Materials	
	3131-3199	Leather and Leather Products (note: see Sector Z1 for Leather Tanning and Finishing)	
SECTOR W: FURNITURE AND FIXTURES			
W1	2434	Wood Kitchen Cabinets	94
	2511-2599	Furniture and Fixtures	
SECTOR X: PRINTING AND PUBLISHING			
X1	2711-2796	Printing, Publishing, and Allied Industries	94
SECTOR Y: RUBBER, MISCELLANEOUS PLASTIC PRODUCTS, AND MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES			
Y1	3011	Tires and Inner Tubes	95
	3021	Rubber and Plastics Footwear	

	3052, 3053	Gaskets, Packing and Sealing Devices, and Rubber and Plastic Hoses and Belting	
	3061, 3069	Fabricated Rubber Products, Not Elsewhere Classified	
Y2	3081-3089	Miscellaneous Plastics Products	
	3931	Musical Instruments	
	3942-3949	Dolls, Toys, Games, and Sporting and Athletic Goods	
	3951-3955 (except 3952– see Sector C)	Pens, Pencils, and Other Artists' Materials	
	3961, 3965	Costume Jewelry, Costume Novelties, Buttons, and Miscellaneous Notions, Except Precious Metal	
	3991-3999	Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	
SECTOR Z: LEATHER TANNING AND FINISHING			
Z1	3111	Leather Tanning and Finishing	97
SECTOR AA: FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS			
AA1	3411-3499 (except 3479)	Fabricated Metal Products, Except Machinery and Transportation Equipment, and Coating, Engraving, and Allied Services	97
	3911-3915	Jewelry, Silverware, and Plated Ware	
AA2	3479	Fabricated Metal Coating and Engraving	
SECTOR AB: TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT, INDUSTRIAL OR COMMERCIAL MACHINERY			
AB1	3511-3599 (except 3571-3579)	Industrial and Commercial Machinery, Except Computer and Office Equipment (see Sector AC)	101
	3711-3799 (except 3731, 3732)	Transportation Equipment Except Ship and Boat Building and Repairing (see Sector R)	
SECTOR AC: ELECTRONIC, ELECTRICAL, PHOTOGRAPHIC, AND OPTICAL GOODS			
AC1	3571-3579	Computer and Office Equipment	101
	3812-3873	Measuring, Analyzing, and Controlling Instruments; Photographic and Optical Goods, Watches, and Clocks	
	3612-3699	Electronic and Electrical Equipment and Components, Except Computer Equipment	
SECTOR AD: NON-CLASSIFIED FACILITIES			
AD1	Other stormwater discharges designated by the Department as needing a permit (see 40 CFR 122.26(a)(9)(i)(C) & (D)) or any facility discharging stormwater associated with industrial activity not described by any of Sectors A-AC. NOTE: Facilities may not elect to be covered under Sector AD. Only the Department may assign a facility to Sector AD.		101

1. A complete list of SIC Codes (and conversions from the newer North American Industry Classification System" (NAICS)) can be obtained from the Internet at www.census.gov/epcd/www/naics.html or in paper form from various locations in the document titled Handbook of Standard Industrial Classifications, Office of Management and Budget, 1987.

3.4.1 Sector A: Timber Products

The permittee must comply with Part 3.4 sector-specific requirements associated with the primary industrial activity as defined in Part 3.4. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of the facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

3.4.1.1. Covered Storm Water Discharges

The requirements in Subpart 3.4.1. apply to storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from Timber Products facilities as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector A in Table 3.4 of Part 3.4 of the permit.

3.4.1.2 Limitation on Coverage

3.4.1.2.1 Prohibition of Discharges (See also Part 1.1.4)

Not covered by this permit: storm water discharges from areas which are subject to federal Effluent Limitation Guidelines (including those in 40 CFR, Part 429, Subpart I). These discharges must be covered by a separate individual MPDES permit.

3.4.1.2.2 Allowable Non-Storm Water Discharges

(See also Part 1.1.3)
Also allowed by this permit, provided the non-storm water component of the discharge is in compliance with the requirements in Part 2.2. (Non-Numeric Effluent Limits): discharges from the spray down of lumber and wood product storage yards where no chemical additives are used in the spray-down waters and no chemicals are applied to the wood during storage.

3.4.1.3 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits

3.4.1.3.1 Good Housekeeping (See also Part 2.2.2)

In areas where storage, loading and unloading, and material handling occur, perform good housekeeping to limit the discharge of wood debris, minimize the leachate generated from decaying wood materials, and minimize the generation of dust.

3.4.1.4 Additional SWPPP Requirements

3.4.1.4.1 Drainage Area Site Map (See also Part 3.1.5)

Document in the SWPPP where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation or surface runoff: processing areas, treatment chemical storage areas, treated wood and residue storage areas, dry decking areas, untreated wood and residue storage areas, and treatment equipment storage areas.

3.4.1.4.2 Inventory of Exposed Materials (See also Part 3.1.6.1.1)

Where such information exists, if the facility has used chlorophenolic, creosote, or chromium-copper-arsenic formulations for wood surface protection or preserving, document in the SWPPP the following: areas where contaminated soils, treatment equipment, and stored materials still remain and the management practices employed to minimize the contact of these materials with storm water runoff.

3.4.1.4.3 Description of Storm Water Management Controls (See also Part 3.1.7)

Document measures implemented to address the following activities and sources: log, lumber and wood product storage areas; residue storage areas; loading and unloading areas; material handling areas; chemical storage areas; and equipment and vehicle maintenance, storage, and repair areas. If the facility performs wood surface protection and preservation activities, address the specific control measures, including any BMPs, for these activities.

3.4.1.5 Additional Inspection Requirements

See also Part 2.6. If the facility performs wood surface protection and preservation activities, inspect processing areas, transport areas, and treated wood storage areas monthly to assess the usefulness of practices to minimize the deposit of treatment chemicals on unprotected soils and in areas that will come in contact with storm water discharges.

3.4.1.6 Sector-Specific Benchmarks

Table 3.4.A-1 identifies benchmarks that apply to the specific subsectors of Sector A. These benchmarks apply to the primary industrial activity which describes the site activities.

Table 3.4.A-1

Subsector	Parameter	Benchmark Monitoring Concentration
Subsector A1. General Sawmills and Planing Mills (SIC 2421)	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	120.0 mg/L
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L
	Total Zinc[1]	Hardness Dependent
Subsector A2. Wood Preserving (SIC 2491)	Total Arsenic	0.15 mg/L
	Total Copper[1]	Hardness Dependent
Subsector A3. Log Storage and Handling (SIC 2411)	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L
Subsector A4. Hardwood Dimension and Flooring Mills; Special Products Sawmills, not elsewhere classified; Millwork, Veneer, Plywood, and Structural Wood; Wood Pallets and Skids; Wood Containers, not elsewhere classified; Wood Buildings and Mobile Homes; Reconstituted Wood Products; and Wood Products Facilities not elsewhere classified (SIC 2426, 2429, 2431-2439 (except 2434), 2441, 2448, 2449, 2451, 2452, 2493, and 2499)	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	120.0 mg/L
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100.0 mg/L

Footnote 1: The benchmark values of some metals are dependent on water hardness. For these parameters, permittees must determine the hardness of the receiving water (see Part 3.5, "Methodology for Calculating Hardness in Receiving Waters for Hardness Dependent Metals," for methodology), in accordance with Part 2.4.1., to identify the applicable 'hardness range' for determining their benchmark value applicable to their facility. The ranges occur in 25 mg/L increments.

Hardness Dependent Benchmarks follow in the table below:

Water Hardness Range	Copper (mg/L)	Zinc (mg/L)
0-25 mg/L	0.0038	0.04
25-50 mg/L	0.0056	0.05
50-75 mg/L	0.0090	0.08
75-100 mg/L	0.0123	0.11
100-125 mg/L	0.0156	0.13

125-150 mg/L	0.0189	0.16
150-175 mg/L	0.0221	0.18
175-200 mg/L	0.0253	0.20
200-225 mg/L	0.0285	0.23
225-250 mg/L	0.0316	0.25
250+ mg/L	0.0332	0.26

3.4.2 Sector B: Paper and Allied Products

The permittee must comply with Part 3.4 sector-specific requirements associated with the primary industrial activity as defined in Part 3.4. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of the facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

3.4.2.1 Covered Storm Water Discharges

The requirements in Subpart 3.4.2 apply to storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from Paper and Allied Products Manufacturing facilities, as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector B in Table 3.4 of Part 3.4 of the permit.

3.4.2.2 Sector-Specific Benchmarks (See also Part 2.4.1 of the permit)

Table 3.4.B-1		
Subsector	**Parameter**	**Benchmark Monitoring Concentration**
Subsector B1. Paperboard Mills (SIC Code 2631)	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	120 mg/L

3.4.3 Sector C: Chemicals and Allied Products Manufacturing

The permittee must comply with Part 3.4 sector-specific requirements associated with the primary industrial activity as defined in Part 3.4. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of the facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

3.4.3.1 Covered Storm Water Discharges

The requirements in Subpart 3.4.3 apply to storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from Chemical and Allied Products Manufacturing, and Refining facilities, as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector C in Table 3.4 of Part 3.4 of the permit.
Not covered by this permit: storm water discharges from areas which are subject to federal Effluent Limitation Guidelines (including those in 40 CFR, Part 418, and Subpart A). These discharges must be covered by a separate MPDES permit.

3.4.3.2 Limitations on Coverage

3.4.3.2.1 Prohibition of Non-Storm Water Discharges (See also Part 1.1.4)

The following are not covered by this permit: non-storm water discharges containing inks, paints, or substances (hazardous, nonhazardous, etc.) resulting from an onsite spill, including materials collected in drip pans; wash water from material handling and processing areas; and wash water from drum, tank, or container rinsing and cleaning.

3.4.3.3 Sector-Specific Benchmarks

Table 3.4.C-1 identifies benchmarks that apply to the specific subsectors of Sector C. These benchmarks apply to the primary industrial activity at the site.

Table 3.4.C-1		
Subsector	**Parameter**	**Benchmark Monitoring Concentration**
Subsector C1. Agricultural Chemicals (SIC 2873-2879)	Nitrate plus Nitrite Nitrogen	0.68 mg/L
	Total Lead[1]	Hardness Dependent
	Total Iron	1.0 mg/L
	Total Zinc[1]	Hardness Dependent
	Phosphorus	2.0 mg/L
Subsector C2. Industrial Inorganic Chemicals (SIC 2812-2819)	Total Aluminum	0.75 mg/ L
	Total Iron	1.0 mg/L
	Nitrate plus Nitrite Nitrogen	0.68 mg/L
Subsector C3. Soaps, Detergents, Cosmetics, and Perfumes (SIC 2841-2844)	Nitrate plus Nitrite Nitrogen	0.68 mg/L
	Total Zinc[1]	Hardness Dependent
Subsector C4. Plastics, Synthetics, and Resins (SIC 2821-2824)	Total Zinc[1]	Hardness Dependent

Footnote 1: The benchmark values of some metals are dependent on water hardness. For these parameters, permittees must determine the hardness of the receiving water (see Part 3.5, "Methodology for Calculating Hardness in Receiving Waters for Hardness Dependent Metals," for methodology), in accordance with Part 2.4.1, to identify the applicable 'hardness range' for determining their benchmark value applicable to their facility. The ranges occur in 25 mg/L increments.

Hardness Dependent Benchmarks follow in the table below:

Water Hardness Range	**Copper (mg/L)**	**Zinc (mg/L)**
0-25 mg/L	0.014	0.04
25-50 mg/L	0.023	0.05
50-75 mg/L	0.045	0.08
75-100 mg/L	0.069	0.11
100-125 mg/L	0.095	0.13
125-150 mg/L	0.122	0.16
150-175 mg/L	0.151	0.18
175-200 mg/L	0.182	0.20
200-225 mg/L	0.213	0.23
225-250 mg/L	0.246	0.25
250+ mg/L	0.262	0.26

3.4.4 Sector D: Asphalt Paving and Roofing Materials and Lubricant Manufacturing

The permittee must comply with Part 3.4 sector-specific requirements associated with the primary industrial activity as defined in Part 3.4. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of the facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

3.4.4.1 Covered Storm Water Discharges

The requirements in Subpart 3.4.4 apply to storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from Asphalt Paving and Roofing Materials and Lubricant Manufacturing facilities, as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector D in Table 3.4 of Part 3.4 of the permit.
Not covered by this permit: storm water discharges from areas which are subject to federal Effluent Limitation Guidelines (including those in 40 CFR, Part 443, and Subpart A). These discharges must be covered by a separate MPDES permit.

3.4.4.2 Limitations on Coverage

The following storm water discharges associated with industrial activity are not authorized by this permit (See also Part 1.1.4):

- Discharges from petroleum refining facilities, including those that manufacture asphalt or asphalt products, that are subject to nationally established effluent limitation guidelines found in 40 CFR Part 419 (Petroleum Refining); or
- Discharges from oil recycling facilities; or
- Discharges associated with fats and oils rendering.

3.4.4.3 Sector-Specific Benchmarks

Table 3.4.D-1 identifies benchmarks that apply to the specific subsectors of Sector D. These benchmarks apply to the primary industrial activity which describes the site activities.

Table 3.4.D-1

Subsector	Parameter	Benchmark Monitoring Concentration
Subsector D1. Asphalt Paving and Roofing Materials (SIC 2951, 2952)	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L

3.4.5 Sector E: Glass, Clay, Cement, Concrete, and Gypsum Products

The permittee must comply with Part 3.4 sector-specific requirements associated with the primary industrial activity as defined in Part 3.4. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of the facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

3.4.5.1 Covered Storm Water Discharges

The requirements in Subpart 3.4.5 apply to storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from Glass, Clay, Cement, Concrete, and Gypsum Products facilities, as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector E in Table 3.4 of Part 3.4 of the permit.
Not covered by this permit: storm water discharges from areas which are subject to federal Effluent Limitation Guidelines (including those in 40 CFR, Part 411, and Subpart C). These discharges must be covered by a separate MPDES permit.

3.4.5.2 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits

3.4.5.2.1 Good Housekeeping Measures (See also Part 2.2.2)

With good housekeeping, prevent or minimize the discharge of spilled cement, aggregate (including sand or gravel), kiln dust, fly ash, settled dust, or other material in storm water from paved portions of the site that are exposed to storm water. Consider sweeping regularly or using other equivalent measures to minimize the presence of these materials. Indicate in the SWPPP the frequency of sweeping or equivalent measures. Determine the frequency based on the amount of industrial activity occurring in the area and the frequency of precipitation, but it must be performed at least once a week if cement, aggregate, kiln

dust, fly ash, or settled dust are being handled or processed. The permittee must also prevent the exposure of fine granular solids (cement, fly ash, kiln dust, etc.) to storm water, where practicable, by storing these materials in enclosed silos, hoppers, or buildings, or under other covering.

3.4.5.3 Additional SWPPP Requirements

3.4.5.3.1 Drainage Area Site Map (See also Part 3.1.5)

Document in the SWPPP the locations of the following, as applicable: bughouse or other dust control device; recycle/sedimentation pond, clarifier, or other device used for the treatment of process wastewater; and the areas that drain to the treatment device.

3.4.5.3.2 Certification (See also Part 3.1.6.3)

For facilities producing ready-mix concrete, concrete block, brick, or similar products, include in the non-storm water discharge certification a description of measures that ensure that process wastewaters resulting from washing trucks, mixers, transport buckets, forms, or other equipment are discharged in accordance with MPDES requirements or are recycled.

3.4.5.4 Sector-Specific Benchmarks

Table 3.4.E-1 identifies benchmarks that apply to the specific subsectors of Sector E. These benchmarks apply to the primary industrial activity which describes the site activities.

Table 3.4.E-1

Subsector	Parameter	Benchmark Monitoring Concentration
Subsector E1. Clay Product Manufacturers (SIC 3251-3259, 3261-3269)	Total Aluminum	0.75 mg/L
Subsector E2. Concrete and Gypsum Product Manufacturers (SIC 3271-3275)	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L
	Total Iron	1.0 mg/L

3.4.6 Sector F: Primary Metals

The permittee must comply with Part 3.4 sector-specific requirements associated with the primary industrial activity as defined in Part 3.4. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of the facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

3.4.6.1 Covered Storm Water Discharges

The requirements in Subpart 3.4.6 apply to storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from Primary Metals facilities, as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector F in Table 3.4 of Part 3.4 of the permit.

3.4.6.2 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits

3.4.6.2.1 Good Housekeeping Measures (See also Part 2.2.2)

As part of the good housekeeping program, include a cleaning and maintenance program for all impervious areas of the facility where particulate matter, dust, or debris may accumulate, especially areas where material loading and unloading, storage, handling, and processing occur; and, where practicable, the paving of areas where vehicle traffic or material storage occur but where vegetative or other stabilization methods are not practicable (institute a sweeping program in these areas too). For unstabilized areas where sweeping is not practicable, consider using storm water management devices

such as sediment traps, vegetative buffer strips, filter fabric fence, sediment filtering boom, gravel outlet protection, or other equivalent measures that effectively trap or remove sediment.

3.4.6.3 Additional SWPPP Requirements

3.4.6.3.1 Drainage Area Site Map (See also Part 3.1.5)

Identify in the SWPPP where any of the following activities may be exposed to precipitation or surface runoff: storage or disposal of wastes such as spent solvents and baths, sand, slag and dross; liquid storage tanks and drums; processing areas including pollution control equipment (e.g., baghouses); and storage areas of raw material such as coal, coke, scrap, sand, fluxes, refractories, or metal in any form. In addition, indicate where an accumulation of amounts of particulate matter could occur from such sources as furnace or oven emissions, losses from coal and coke handling operations, etc., and could result in a discharge of pollutants to state surface waters.

3.4.6.3.2 Inventory of Exposed Material (See also Part 3.1.6.1)

Include in the inventory of materials handled at the site that potentially may be exposed to precipitation or runoff areas where deposition of particulate matter from process air emissions or losses during material-handling activities are possible.

3.4.6.4 Additional Inspection Requirements (See also Part 2.6)

As part of conducting the quarterly routine facility inspections (Part 2.6), address all potential sources of pollutants, including (if applicable) air pollution control equipment (e.g., baghouses, electrostatic precipitators, scrubbers, and cyclones), for any signs of degradation (e.g., leaks, corrosion, or improper operation) that could limit their efficiency and lead to excessive emissions. Consider monitoring air flow at inlets and outlets (or use equivalent measures) to check for leaks (e.g., particulate deposition) or blockage in ducts. Also inspect all process and material handling equipment (e.g., conveyors, cranes, and vehicles) for leaks, drips, or the potential loss of material; and material storage areas (e.g., piles, bins, or hoppers for storing coke, coal, scrap, or slag, as well as chemicals stored in tanks and drums) for signs of material losses due to wind or storm water runoff.

3.4.6.5 Sector-Specific Benchmarks (See also Part 2.4.1 of the permit)

Table 3.4.F-1

Subsector	Parameter	Benchmark Monitoring Concentration
Subsector F1. Steel Works, Blast Furnaces, and Rolling and Finishing Mills (SIC 3312-3317)	Total Aluminum	0.75 mg/L
	Total Zinc[1]	Hardness Dependent
Subsector F2. Iron and Steel Foundries (SIC 3321-3325)	Total Aluminum	0.75 mg/L
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L
	Total Copper[1]	Hardness Dependent
	Total Iron	1.0 mg/L
	Total Zinc[1]	Hardness Dependent
Subsector F3. Rolling, Drawing, and Extruding of Nonferrous Metals (SIC 3351-3357)	Total Copper[1]	Hardness Dependent
	Total Zinc[1]	Hardness Dependent
Subsector F4. Nonferrous Foundries (SIC 3363-3369)	Total Copper[1]	Hardness Dependent
	Total Zinc[1]	Hardness Dependent
Footnote 1: The benchmark values of some metals are dependent on water hardness. For these		

parameters, permittees must determine the hardness of the receiving water (see Part 3.5, "Methodology for Calculating Hardness in Receiving Waters for Hardness Dependent Metals," for methodology), in accordance with Part 2.4.1, to identify the applicable 'hardness range' for determining their benchmark value applicable to their facility. The ranges occur in 25 mg/L increments. Hardness Dependent Benchmarks follow in the table below:

Water Hardness Range	Copper (mg/L)	Zinc (mg/L)
0-25 mg/L	0.0038	0.04
25-50 mg/L	0.0056	0.05
50-75 mg/L	0.0090	0.08
75-100 mg/L	0.0123	0.11
100-125 mg/L	0.0156	0.13
125-150 mg/L	0.0189	0.16
150-175 mg/L	0.0221	0.18
175-200 mg/L	0.0253	0.20
200-225 mg/L	0.0285	0.23
225-250 mg/L	0.0316	0.25
250+ mg/L	0.0332	0.26

3.4.7 Sector G: Metal Mining (Ore Mining and Dressing)

The permittee must comply with Part 3.4 sector-specific requirements associated with the primary industrial activity as defined in Part 3.4. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of the facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

3.4.7.1 Covered Storm Water Discharges

The requirements in Subpart 3.4.7 apply to storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from Metal Mining facilities, including mines abandoned on federal lands, as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector G in Table 3.4 of Part 3.4 of the permit. Coverage is required for metal mining facilities that discharge storm water contaminated by contact with, or that has come into contact with, any overburden, raw material, intermediate products, finished products, byproducts, or waste products located on the site of such operations.

Not covered by this permit: storm water discharges from areas which are subject to federal Effluent Limitation Guidelines (including those in 40 CFR, Part 440). These discharges must be covered by a separate MPDES permit. In order to help determine this, in addition to the criteria stated in Part 3.4.7, refer to Part 6 this permit or contact the Department.

3.4.7.1.1 Covered Discharges from Inactive Facilities

All storm water discharges.

3.4.7.1.2 Covered Discharges from Active and Temporarily Inactive Facilities

Only the storm water discharges from the following areas are covered: waste rock and overburden piles if composed entirely of storm water and not combining with mine drainage; topsoil piles; offsite haul and access roads; onsite haul and access roads constructed of waste rock, overburden, or spent ore if composed entirely of storm water and not combining with mine drainage; onsite haul and access roads not constructed of waste rock, overburden, or spent ore except if mine drainage is used for dust control; runoff from tailings dams or dikes when not constructed of waste rock or tailings and no process fluids are present; runoff from tailings dams or dikes when constructed of waste rock or tailings and no process fluids are present, if composed entirely of storm water and not combining with mine drainage; concentration building if no contact with material piles; mill site if no contact with material piles; office

or administrative building and housing if mixed with storm water from industrial area; chemical storage area; docking facility if no excessive contact with waste product that would otherwise constitute mine drainage; explosive storage; fuel storage; vehicle and equipment maintenance area and building; parking areas (if necessary); power plant; truck wash areas if no excessive contact with waste product that would otherwise constitute mine drainage; unreclaimed, disturbed areas outside of active mining area; reclaimed areas released from reclamation requirements prior to December 17, 1990; and partially or inadequately reclaimed areas or areas not released from reclamation requirements.

3.4.7.1.3 Discharges from Exploration and Construction of Metal Mining and/or Ore Dressing Facilities

These "storm water discharges associated with construction activity" (as defined in ARM 17.30.1102(28) are not eligible for coverage under this permit.

3.4.7.1.4 Covered Discharges from Facilities Undergoing Reclamation

All storm water discharges.

3.4.7.2 Limitations on Coverage

3.4.7.2.1 Prohibition of Storm Water Discharges

Storm water discharges not authorized by this permit: discharges from active metal mining facilities that are subject to effluent limitation guidelines for the Ore Mining and Dressing Point Source Category (40 CFR Part 440).

NOTE: Storm water runoff from these sources is subject to 40 CFR Part 440 if they are mixed with other discharges subject to Part 440. In this case, they are not eligible for coverage under this permit. Discharges from overburden/waste rock and overburden/waste rock-related areas are not subject to 40 CFR Part 440 unless they: (1) drains naturally (or is intentionally diverted) to a point source; and (2) combine with "mine drainage" that is otherwise regulated under the Part 440 regulations. For such sources, coverage under this permit would be available if the discharge composed entirely of storm water does not combine with other sources of mine drainage that are not subject to 40 CFR Part 440, and meets the other eligibility criteria contained in Part 1.1. of the permit. Potential permittees bear the initial responsibility for determining if they are eligible for coverage under this permit, or must seek coverage under another MPDES permit.

3.4.7.2.2 Prohibition of Non-Storm Water Discharges

Not authorized by this permit: adit drainage, and contaminated springs or seeps discharging from waste rock dumps that do not directly result from precipitation events (see also the standard Limitations on Coverage in Part 1.1.4).

3.4.7.3 Definitions

The following definitions are not intended to supersede the definitions of active and inactive mining facilities established by 40 CFR 122.26(b)(14)(iii).

3.4.7.3.1

Mining operation - Consists of the active and temporarily inactive phases, and the reclamation phase, but excludes the exploration and construction phases.

3.4.7.3.2

Exploration phase - Entails exploration and land disturbance activities to determine the viability of a site. The exploration phase is not considered part of "mining operations."

3.4.7.3.3

Construction phase - Includes the building of site access roads and removal of overburden and waste rock to expose mineable minerals. The construction phase is not considered part of "mining operations."

3.4.7.3.4

Active phase - Activities including the extraction, removal or recovery of metal ore. For surface mines, this definition does not include any land where grading has returned the earth to a desired contour and reclamation has begun. This definition is derived from the definition of "active mining area" found at 40 CFR 440.132(a). The active phase is considered part of "mining operations."

3.4.7.3.5

Reclamation phase - Activities undertaken, in compliance with applicable mined land reclamation requirements, following the cessation of the "active phase", intended to return the land to an appropriate post-mining land use in order to meet applicable federal and state reclamation requirements. The reclamation phase is considered part of "mining operations."

3.4.7.3.6

Active metal mining facility - A place where work or other activity related to the extraction, removal, or recovery of metal ore is being conducted. For surface mines, this definition does not include any land where grading has returned the earth to a desired contour and reclamation has begun. This definition is derived from the definition of "active mining area" found at 40 CFR 440.132(a).

3.4.7.3.7

Inactive metal mining facility - A site or portion of a site where metal mining and/or milling occurred in the past but is not an active facility as defined above, and where the inactive portion is not covered by an active mining permit issued by the applicable state or federal agency. An inactive metal mining facility has an identifiable owner / operator. Sites where mining claims are being maintained prior to disturbances associated with the extraction, beneficiation, or processing of mined materials and sites where minimal activities are undertaken for the sole purpose of maintaining a mining claim are not considered either active or inactive mining facilities and do not require an MPDES industrial storm water permit.

3.4.7.3.8

Temporarily inactive metal mining facility - A site or portion of a site where metal mining and/or milling occurred in the past but currently are not being actively undertaken, and the facility are covered by an active mining permit issued by the applicable state or federal agency.

3.4.7.4 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits

3.4.7.4.1 Employee Training. (See also Part 2.2.8)

Conduct employee training at least annually at active and temporarily inactive sites.

3.4.7.4.2 Storm Water Controls

Apart from the control measures the implement to meet the Part 2 effluent limits, consider implementing the following control measures at the site. The potential pollutants identified in Part 3.4.7.5.3 shall determine the priority and appropriateness of the control measures selected.

3.4.7.4.2.1 Storm Water Diversions

Consider diverting storm water away from potential pollutant sources. The following are some options: interceptor or diversion controls (e.g., dikes, swales, curbs, or berms); pipe slope drains; subsurface

drains; conveyance systems (e.g., channels or gutters, open-top box culverts, and waterbars; rolling dips and road sloping; roadway surface water deflector and culverts); or their equivalents.

3.4.7.4.2.2 Capping

When capping is necessary to minimize pollutant discharges in storm water, identify the source being capped and the material used to construct the cap.

3.4.7.4.2.3 Treatment

If treatment of storm water (e.g., chemical or physical systems, oil and water separators, artificial wetlands) is necessary to protect water quality, describe the type and location of treatment used. Passive and/or active treatment of storm water runoff is encouraged where practicable. Treated runoff may be discharged as a storm water source regulated under this permit provided the discharge is not combined with discharges subject to effluent limitation guidelines for the Ore Mining and Dressing Point Source Category (40 CFR Part 440).

3.4.7.4.3 Certification of Discharge Testing (See also Part 3.1.6.3)

Test or evaluate all outfalls covered under this permit for the presence of specific mining-related non-storm water discharges such as seeps or adit discharges, or discharges subject to effluent limitations guidelines (e.g., 40 CFR Part 440), such as mine drainage or process water. Alternatively (if applicable), the permittee may keep a certification with the SWPPP consistent with Part 3.4.7.5.6.

3.4.7.5 Additional SWPPP Requirements

3.4.7.5.1 Nature of Industrial Activities (See also Part 3.1.4)

Briefly document in the SWPPP the mining and associated activities that can potentially affect the storm water discharges covered by this permit, including a general description of the location of the site relative to major transportation routes and communities.

3.4.7.5.2 Site Map (See also Part 3.1.5)

Document in the SWPPP the locations of the following (as appropriate): mining or milling site boundaries; access and haul roads; outline of the drainage areas of each storm water outfall within the facility with indications of the types of discharges from the drainage areas; location(s) of all permitted discharges covered under an individual MPDES permit, outdoor equipment storage, fueling, and maintenance areas; materials handling areas; outdoor manufacturing, outdoor storage, and material disposal areas; outdoor chemicals and explosives storage areas; overburden, materials, soils, or waste storage areas; location of mine drainage (where water leaves mine) or other process water; tailings piles and ponds (including proposed ones); heap leach pads; off-site points of discharge for mine drainage and process water; surface waters; boundary of tributary areas that are subject to effluent limitations guidelines; and location(s) of reclaimed areas.

3.4.7.5.3 Potential Pollutant Sources (See also Part 3.1.6.1.1)

For each area of the mine or mill site where storm water discharges associated with industrial activities occur, identify the types of pollutants (e.g., heavy metals, sediment) likely to be present. Consider these factors: the mineralogy of the ore and waste rock (e.g., acid forming); toxicity and quantity of chemicals used, produced, or discharged; the likelihood of contact with storm water; vegetation of site (if any); and history of leaks or spills of toxic or hazardous pollutants. Also include a summary of any existing ore or waste rock or overburden characterization data and test results for potential generation of acid rock. If any new data is acquired due to changes in ore type being mined, update the SWPPP with this information.

3.4.7.5.4 Documentation of Control Measures

Document all control measures that the implement consistent with Part 3.4.7.4.2. If control measures are implemented or planned but are not listed in Part 3.4.7.4.2 (e.g., substituting a less toxic chemical for a more toxic one), include descriptions of them in the SWPPP.

3.4.7.5.5 Employee Training

All employee training(s) must be documented in the SWPPP.

3.4.7.5.6 Certification of Permit Coverage for Commingled Non-Storm Water Discharges

If the permittee is able, consistent with Part 3.4.7.4.3 above, to certify that a particular discharge composed of commingled storm water and non-storm water is covered under a separate MPDES permit, and that permit subjects the non-storm water portion to effluent limitations prior to any commingling, retain such certification with the SWPPP. This certification must identify the non-storm water discharges, the applicable MPDES permit(s), the effluent limitations placed on the non-storm water discharge by the permit(s), and the points at which the limitations are applied.

3.4.7.6 Additional Inspection Requirements (See also Part 2.7)

Inspect sites at least quarterly unless adverse weather conditions make the site inaccessible. Sites which discharge to waters designated as outstanding waters or waters which are impaired for sediment or nitrogen must be inspected monthly.

3.4.7.7 Monitoring and Reporting Requirements (See also Part 2.5.1)

3.4.7.7.1 Benchmark Monitoring for Active Copper Ore Mining and Dressing Facilities

Active copper ore mining and dressing facilities must sample and analyze storm water discharges for the pollutants listed in Table 3.4.G-1.

Table 3.4.G-1

Subsector	Parameter	Benchmark Monitoring Concentration
Subsector G1. Active Copper Ore Mining and Dressing Facilities (SIC 1021)	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L
	Nitrate plus Nitrite Nitrogen	0.68 mg/L
	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	120 mg/L

3.4.7.7.2 Benchmark Monitoring Requirements for Discharges From Waste Rock and Overburden Piles at Active Metal Mining Facilities

For discharges from waste rock and overburden piles, perform the benchmark monitoring once in the first year for the parameters listed in Table 3.4.G-2, and twice annually in all subsequent years of coverage under this permit for any parameters for which the benchmark has been exceeded. The permittee is also required to conduct analytic monitoring for the parameters listed in Table 3.4.G-3 in accordance with the requirements in Part 3.4.7.7.3. The Department may also notify the permittee that additional monitoring must be performed to accurately characterize the quality and quantity of pollutants discharged from the waste rock and overburden piles.

Table 3.4.G-2.

Subsector	Parameter	Benchmark Monitoring Concentration
Subsector G2. Iron Ores; Copper Ores; Lead and Zinc Ores; Gold and Silver Ores;	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L

Ferroalloy Ores, Except Vanadium; and Miscellaneous Metal Ores (SIC Codes 1011, 1021, 1031, 1041, 1044, 1061, 1081, 1094, 1099) (Note: when analyzing hardness for a suite of metals, it is more cost effective to add analysis of calcium and magnesium, and have hardness calculated than to require hardness analysis separately)	pH	6.0-9.0 s.u.
	Hardness (as CaCO3; calc. from Ca, Mg)[1]	no benchmark value
	Total Antimony	0.64 mg/L
	Total Arsenic	0.15 mg/ L
	Total Beryllium	0.13 mg/L
	Total Cadmium[1]	Hardness Dependent
	Total Copper[1]	Hardness Dependent
	Total Iron	1.0 mg/L
	Total Lead[1]	Hardness Dependent
	Total Mercury	0.0014 mg/L
	Total Nickel[1]	Hardness Dependent
	Total Selenium	0.005 mg/L
	Total Silver[1]	Hardness Dependent
	Total Zinc[1]	Hardness Dependent

Footnote 1: The benchmark values of some metals are dependent on water hardness. For these parameters, permittees must determine the hardness of the receiving water (see Part 3.5, "Methodology for Calculating Hardness in Receiving Waters for Hardness Dependent Metals," for methodology), in accordance with Part 2.4.1, to identify the applicable 'hardness range' for determining their benchmark value applicable to their facility. The ranges occur in 25 mg/L increments. Hardness Dependent Benchmarks follow in the table below:

Benchmark Monitoring Concentrations for Hardness-Dependent Metals

Water Hardness Range	**Cadmium (mg/L)**	**Copper (mg/L)**	**Lead (mg/L)**	**Nickel (mg/L)**	**Silver (mg/L)**	**Zinc (mg/L)**
0-25 mg/L	0.0005	0.0038	0.014	0.15	0.0007	0.04
25-50 mg/L	0.0008	0.0056	0.023	0.20	0.0007	0.05
50-75 mg/L	0.0013	0.0090	0.045	0.32	0.0017	0.08
75-100 mg/L	0.0018	0.0123	0.069	0.42	0.0030	0.11
100-125 mg/L	0.0023	0.0156	0.095	0.52	0.0046	0.13
125-150 mg/L	0.0029	0.0189	0.122	0.61	0.0065	0.16
150-175 mg/L	0.0034	0.0221	0.151	0.71	0.0087	0.18
175-200 mg/L	0.0039	0.0253	0.182	0.80	0.0112	0.20
200-225 mg/L	0.0045	0.0285	0.213	0.89	0.0138	0.23
225-250 mg/L	0.0050	0.0316	0.246	0.98	0.0168	0.25
250+ mg/L	0.0053	0.0332	0.262	1.02	0.0183	0.26

3.4.7.7.3 Additional Analytic Monitoring Requirements for Discharges From Waste Rock and Overburden Piles at Active Metal Mining Facilities

In addition to the monitoring required in Part 3.4.7.7.2 for discharges from waste rock and overburden piles, the permittee must also conduct monitoring for additional parameters based on the type of ore the permittee mines onsite. Where a parameter in Table 3.4.G-3 is the same as a pollutant the permittee are required to monitor for in Table 3.4.G-2 (i.e., for all of the metals, the permittee must use the corresponding benchmark in Table 3.4.G-2 and the permittee may use any monitoring results conducted for Part 3.4.7.7.2 to satisfy the monitoring requirement for that parameter for Part 3.4.7.7.3. For radium and uranium, which do not have corresponding benchmarks in Table 3.4.G-2, there are no applicable benchmarks.) The frequency and schedule for monitoring for these additional parameters is the same as that specified in Part 2.4.1.

Table 3.4.G-3 Additional Monitoring Requirements for Discharges from Waste Rock and Overburden Piles			
Supplemental Requirements			
Type of Ore Mined	Pollutants of Concern		
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	pH	Metals, Total
Tungsten Ore	X	X	Arsenic, Cadmium (H), Copper (H), Lead (H), Zinc (H)
Nickel Ore	X	X	Arsenic, Cadmium (H), Copper (H), Lead (H), Zinc (H)
Aluminum Ore	X	X	Iron
Mercury Ore	X	X	Nickel (H)
Iron Ore	X	X	Iron (Dissolved)
Platinum Ore			Cadmium (H), Copper (H), Mercury, Lead (H), Zinc (H)
Titanium Ore	X	X	Iron, Nickel (H), Zinc (H)
Vanadium Ore	X	X	Arsenic, Cadmium (H), Copper (H), Lead (H), Zinc (H)
Molybdenum	X	X	Arsenic, Cadmium (H), Copper (H), Lead (H), Mercury, Zinc (H)
Uranium, Radium, and Vanadium Ore	X	X	Chemical Oxygen Demand, Arsenic, Radium (Dissolved and Total), Uranium, Zinc (H)
Note: An "X" indicated for TSS and/or pH means that the permittee is required to monitor for those parameters. (H) indicates that hardness must also be measured when this pollutant is measured.			

Table 3.4.G-4 Applicability of the Multi-Sector General Permit to Storm Water Runoff From Active Mining and Dressing Sites, Temporarily Inactive Sites, and Sites Undergoing Reclamation	
Discharge/Source of Discharge	Note/Comment
Piles	
Waste rock/overburden	Covered under the MSGP if composed entirely of storm water and not combined with mine drainage. See note below.
Topsoil	--
Roads constructed of waste rock or spent ore	
Onsite haul roads	Covered under the MSGP if composed entirely of stormwater and not combined with mine drainage. See note below.
Offsite haul and access roads	--

Roads not constructed of waste rock or spent ore	
Onsite haul roads	Covered under the MSGP except if mine drainage is used for dust control.
Offsite haul and access roads	--
Milling/concentrating	
Runoff from tailings dams and dikes when constructed of waste rock/tailings	Covered under the MSGP except if process fluids are present and only if composed entirely of stormwater and not combined with mine drainage. See Note below.
Runoff from tailings dams/dikes when not constructed of waste rock and tailings	Covered under the MSGP except if process fluids are present.
Concentration building	Covered under the MSGP If stormwater only and no contact with piles.
Mill site	If stormwater only and no contact with piles.
Ancillary areas	
Office and administrative building and housing	Covered under the MSGP if mixed with stormwater from the industrial area.
Chemical storage area	--
Docking facility	Covered under the MSGP except if excessive contact with waste product that would otherwise constitute mine drainage.
Explosive storage	--
Fuel storage (oil tanks/coal piles)	--
Vehicle and equipment maintenance area/building	--
Parking areas	Covered under the MSGP but coverage unnecessary if only employee and visitor-type parking.
Power plant	
Truck wash area	Covered under the MSGP except when excessive contact with waste product that would otherwise constitute mine drainage.
Reclamation-related areas	
Any disturbed area (unreclaimed)	Covered under the MSGP only if not in active mining area.
Reclaimed areas released from reclamation requirements prior to Dec. 17, 1990	--
Partially/inadequately reclaimed areas or areas not released from reclamation requirements	--
Note: Storm water runoff from these sources is subject to the MPDES program for storm water unless mixed with discharges subject to 40 CFR Part 440 that are regulated by another permit prior to mixing. Non-storm water discharges from these sources are subject to MPDES permitting and may be subject to the effluent limitation guidelines under 40 CFR Part 440. Discharges from overburden/waste rock and overburden/waste rock-related areas are not subject to 40 CFR Part 440 unless: (1) it drains naturally (or is intentionally diverted) to a point source; and (2) combines with "mine drainage" that is otherwise	

regulated under the Part 440 regulations. For such sources, coverage under this permit would be available if the discharge composed entirely of storm water does not combine with other sources of mine drainage that are not subject to 40 CFR Part 440, as well as meeting other eligibility criteria contained in Part 1.1 of the permit. Permittees bear the initial responsibility for determining the applicable technology-based standard for such discharges.

3.4.7.8 Termination of Permit Coverage

3.4.7.8.1 Termination of Permit Coverage for Sites Reclaimed After December 17, 1990

A site or a portion of a site that has been released from applicable federal or state reclamation requirements after December 17, 1990, is no longer required to maintain coverage under this permit. If the site or portion of a site reclaimed after December 17, 1990, was not subject to reclamation requirements, the site or portion of the site is no longer required to maintain coverage under this permit if the site or portion of the site has been reclaimed as defined in Part 3.4.7.8.2.

3.4.7.8.2 Termination of Permit Coverage for Sites Reclaimed Before December 17, 1990

A site or portion of a site that was released from applicable federal or state reclamation requirements before December 17, 1990, or that was otherwise reclaimed before December 17, 1990, is no longer required to maintain coverage under this permit if the site or portion of the site has been reclaimed. A site or portion of a site is considered to have been reclaimed if: (1) storm water runoff that comes into contact with raw materials, intermediate byproducts, finished products, and waste products does not have the potential to cause or contribute to violations of state water quality standards, (2) soil disturbing activities related to mining at the sites or portion of the site have been completed, (3) the site or portion of the site has been stabilized to minimize soil erosion, and (4) as appropriate depending on location, size, and the potential to contribute pollutants to storm water discharges, the site or portion of the site has been revegetated, will be amenable to natural revegetation, or will be left in a condition consistent with the post-mining land use.

3.4.8 Sector H: Coal Mines and Coal-Mining-Related Facilities

The permittee must comply with Part 3.4 sector-specific requirements associated with the primary industrial activity as defined in Part 3.4. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of the facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

3.4.8.1 Covered Storm Water Discharges

The requirements in Subpart 3.4.8 apply to storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from Coal Mines and Coal Mining-Related facilities as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector H in Table 3.4 of Part 3.4 of the permit.

3.4.8.1.1 Discharges from Exploration and Construction of Coal Mines and Coal-Mining-Related Facilities

These "storm water discharges associated with construction activity" (as defined in ARM 17.30.1102(28) are not eligible for coverage under this permit.

3.4.8.2 Limitations on Coverage

3.4.8.2.1 Prohibition of Non-Storm Water Discharges (See also Part 1.1.4)

Not covered by this permit: discharges from pollutant seeps or underground drainage from inactive coal mines and refuse disposal areas that do not result from precipitation events, and discharges from floor drains in maintenance buildings and other similar drains in mining and preparation plant areas.

3.4.8.2.2 Discharges Subject to Storm Water Effluent Guidelines. (See also Part 1.1.4.3)

Not authorized by this permit: storm water discharges subject to an existing effluent limitation guideline at 40 CFR Part 434.

3.4.8.3 Definitions

The following definitions are not intended to supersede the definitions of active and inactive mining facilities established by 40 CFR 122.26(b)(14)(iii).

3.4.8.3.1

Mining operation - Consists of the active and temporarily inactive phases, and the reclamation phase, but excludes the exploration and construction phases.

3.4.8.3.2

Exploration phase - Entails exploration and land disturbance activities to determine the financial viability of a site. The exploration phase is not considered part of "mining operations."

3.4.8.3.3

Construction phase - Includes the building of site access roads and removal of overburden and waste rock to expose mineable coal. The construction phase is not considered part of "mining operations."

3.4.8.3.4

Active phase - Activities including the extraction, removal or recovery of coal. For surface mines, this definition does not include any land where grading has returned the earth to a desired contour and reclamation has begun. This definition is derived from the definition of "active mining area" found at 40 CFR 434.11(b). The active phase is considered part of "mining operations."

3.4.8.3.5

Reclamation phase - Activities undertaken, in compliance with applicable mined land reclamation requirements, following the cessation of the "active phase", intended to return the land to an appropriate post-mining land use. The reclamation phase is considered part of "mining operations."

3.4.8.3.6

Active coal mining facility - A place where work or other activity related to the extraction, removal, or recovery of coal is being conducted. For surface mines, this definition does not include any land where grading has returned the earth to a desired contour and reclamation has begun. This definition is derived from the definition of "active mining area" found at 40 CFR 434.11(b).

3.4.8.3.7

Inactive coal mining facility - A site or portion of a site where coal mining and/or milling occurred in the past but is not an active facility as defined above, and where the inactive portion is not covered by an active mining permit issued by the applicable state or federal agency. An inactive coal mining facility has an identifiable owner / operator. Sites where mining claims are being maintained prior to disturbances associated with the extraction, beneficiation, or processing of mined materials and sites where minimal activities are undertaken for the sole purpose of maintaining a mining claim are not considered either active or inactive mining facilities and do not require an MPDES industrial storm water permit.

3.4.8.3.8

Temporarily inactive coal mining facility - A site or portion of a site where coal mining and/or milling occurred in the past but currently are not being actively undertaken, and the facility is covered by an active mining permit issued by the applicable state or federal agency.

3.4.8.4 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits

3.4.8.4.1 Good Housekeeping Measures (See also Part 2.2.2)

As part of the good housekeeping program, consider using sweepers and covered storage, watering haul roads to minimize dust generation, and conserving vegetation (where possible) to minimize erosion.

3.4.8.4.2 Preventive Maintenance (See also Part 2.2.3)

Perform inspections or other equivalent measures of storage tanks and pressure lines of fuels, lubricants, hydraulic fluid, and slurry to prevent leaks due to deterioration or faulty connections.

3.4.8.5 Additional SWPPP Requirements

3.4.8.5.1 Other Applicable Regulations

Most active coal mining-related areas (SIC Codes 1221-1241) are subject to sediment and erosion control regulations of the U.S. Office of Surface Mining (OSM) that enforces the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act (SMCRA). OSM has granted authority to most coal-producing states to implement SMCRA through State SMCRA regulations. All SMCRA requirements regarding control of storm water-related pollutant discharges must be addressed and then documented with the SWPPP (directly or by reference).

3.4.8.5.2 Site Map (See also Part 3.1.5)

Document in the SWPPP where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation or surface runoff: haul and access roads; railroad spurs, sliding, and internal hauling lines; conveyor belts, chutes, and aerial tramways; equipment storage and maintenance yards; coal handling buildings and structures; and inactive mines and related areas; acidic spoil, refuse, or unreclaimed disturbed areas; and liquid storage tanks containing pollutants such as caustics, hydraulic fluids, and lubricants.

3.4.8.5.3 Potential Pollutant Sources (See also Part 3.1.6.1.1)

Document in the SWPPP the following sources and activities that have potential pollutants associated with them: truck traffic on haul roads and resulting generation of sediment subject to runoff and dust generation; fuel or other liquid storage; pressure lines containing slurry, hydraulic fluid, or other potential harmful liquids; and loading or temporary storage of acidic refuse or spoil.

3.4.8.6 Additional Inspection Requirements

3.4.8.6.1 Inspections of Active Mining-Related Areas (See also Part 2.6)

Perform quarterly inspections of active mining areas covered by this permit, corresponding with the inspections as performed by SMCRA inspectors, of all mining-related areas required by SMCRA. Also maintain the records of the SMCRA authority representative.

3.4.8.6.2 Sediment and Erosion Control (See also Part 2.2.5)

As indicated in Part 3.4.8.5.1., SMCRA requirements regarding sediment and erosion control measures must be complied with for those areas subject to SMCRA authority, including inspection requirements.

3.4.8.6.3 Routine Site Inspections (See also Part 2.6.2.1)

The routine inspection program must include inspections for pollutants entering the drainage system from activities located on or near coal mining-related areas. Among the areas to be inspected are haul and access roads; railroad spurs, sliding, and internal hauling lines; conveyor belts, chutes, and aerial tramways; equipment storage and maintenance yards; coal handling buildings and structures; and inactive mines and related areas.

3.4.8.7 Sector-Specific Benchmarks (See also Part 2.4.1 of the permit)

Table 3.4.H-1		
Subsector	**Parameter**	**Benchmark Monitoring Concentration**
Subsector H1. Coal Mines and Related Areas (SIC 1221-1241)	Total Aluminum	0.75 mg/L
	Total Iron	1.0 mg/L
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L

3.4.8.8 Termination of Permit Coverage

3.4.8.8.1 Termination of Permit Coverage for Sites Reclaimed After December 17, 1990

A site or a portion of a site that has been released from applicable state or federal reclamation requirements after December 17, 1990, is no longer required to maintain coverage under this permit. If the site or portion of a site reclaimed after December 17, 1990, was not subject to reclamation requirements, the site or portion of the site is no longer required to maintain coverage under this permit if the site or portion of the site has been reclaimed as defined in Part 3.4.8.8.2.

3.4.8.8.2 Termination of Permit Coverage for Sites Reclaimed Before December 17, 1990

A site or portion of a site that was released from applicable state or federal reclamation requirements before December 17, 1990, or that was otherwise reclaimed before December 17, 1990, is no longer required to maintain coverage under this permit if the site or portion of the site has been reclaimed. A site or portion of a site is considered to have been reclaimed if: (1) storm water runoff that comes into contact with raw materials, intermediate byproducts, finished products, and waste products does not have the potential to cause or contribute to violations of state water quality standards, (2) soil disturbing activities related to mining at the sites or portion of the site have been completed, (3) the site or portion of the site has been stabilized to minimize soil erosion, and (4) as appropriate depending on location, size, and the potential to contribute pollutants to storm water discharges, the site or portion of the site has been revegetated, will be amenable to natural revegetation, or will be left in a condition consistent with the post-mining land use.

3.4.9 Sector I: Oil and Gas Extraction and Refining

The permittee must comply with Part 3.4 sector-specific requirements associated with the primary industrial activity as defined in Part 3.4. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of the facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

3.4.9.1 Covered Storm Water Discharges

The requirements in Subpart 3.4.9 apply to storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from Oil and Gas Extraction facilities as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector I in Table 3.4 of Part 3.4 of the permit.

Discharges of storm water runoff from field activities or operations associated with oil and gas exploration, production, processing, or treatment operations or transmission facilities are exempt from MPDES permit coverage unless, in accordance with ARM 17.30.1106(1)(b), the facility:

- Has had a discharge of storm water resulting in the discharge of a reportable quantity for which notification is or was required pursuant to 40 CFR 110.6, 40 CFR 117.21 or 40 CFR 302.6 at anytime since November 16, 1987; or
- Contributes to a violation of a water quality standard.

3.4.9.2 Limitations on Coverage

3.4.9.2.1 Storm water Discharges Subject to Effluent Limitation Guidelines (See also Part 1.1.4)

This permit does not authorize storm water discharges from petroleum drilling operations that are subject to nationally established effluent limitation guidelines found at 40 CFR Part 435, respectively.

3.4.9.2.2 Non-Storm Water Discharges

Discharges of vehicle and equipment washwater, including tank cleaning operations, are not authorized by this permit. Alternatively, washwater discharges must be authorized under a separate MPDES permit, or be discharged to a sanitary sewer in accordance with applicable industrial pretreatment requirements.

3.4.9.3 Additional SWPPP Requirements

3.4.9.3.1 Drainage Area Site Map. (See also Part 3.1.5)

Document in the SWPPP where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation or surface runoff: Reportable Quantity (RQ) releases; locations used for the treatment, storage, or disposal of wastes; processing areas and storage areas; chemical mixing areas; all areas subject to the effluent guidelines requirements for "No Discharge" in accordance with 40 CFR 435.32; and the structural controls to achieve compliance with the "No Discharge" requirements.

3.4.9.3.2 Potential Pollutant Sources. (See also Part 3.1.6)

Also document in the SWPPP the following sources and activities that have potential pollutants associated with them: chemical, cement, mud, or gel mixing activities; and, equipment cleaning and rehabilitation activities. In addition, include information about the reportable quantity (RQ) release that triggered the permit application requirements: the nature of the release (e.g., spill of oil from a drum storage area), amount of oil or hazardous substance released, amount of substance recovered, date of the release, cause of the release (e.g., poor handling techniques and lack of containment in the area), areas affected by the release (i.e., land and water), procedure to clean up release, actions or procedures implemented to prevent or improve response to a release, and remaining potential contamination of storm water from release (taking into account human health risks, the control of drinking water intakes, and the designated uses of the receiving water).

3.4.10 Sector J: Mineral Mining and Dressing

The permittee must comply with Part 3.4 sector-specific requirements associated with the permittee's primary industrial activity as defined in Table 3.4 of Part 3.4 of the permit. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of the permittee's facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

3.4.10.1 Covered Storm Water Discharges

The requirements in Subpart 3.4.10 apply to storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from Active and Inactive Non-Metallic Mineral Mining and Dressing facilities as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector J in Table 3.4 of Part 3.4 of the permit.

3.4.10.1.1 Covered Discharges from Inactive Facilities

All storm water discharges.

3.4.10.1.2 Covered Discharges from Active and Temporarily Inactive Facilities

All storm water discharges, except for storm water discharges subject to the federal Effluent Limitation Guideline at 40 CFR Part 436.

3.4.10.1.3 Discharges from Exploration and Construction of Non-Metallic Mineral Mining Facilities

These "storm water discharges associated with construction activity" (as defined in ARM 17.30.1102(28) are not eligible for coverage under this permit.

3.4.10.1.4 Covered Discharges from Sites Undergoing Reclamation

All storm water discharges.

3.4.10.2 Limitations on Coverage

Not covered by this permit: storm water discharges from areas which are subject to federal Effluent Limitation Guidelines (including those in 40 CFR, Part 436, Subparts B, C, and D). These discharges must be covered by a separate MPDES permit.

3.4.10.3 Definitions

The following definitions are not intended to supersede the definitions of active and inactive mining facilities established by 40 CFR 122.26(b)(14)(iii).

3.4.10.3.1

Mining operations - Consists of the active and temporarily inactive phases, and the reclamation phase, but excludes the exploration and construction phases.

3.4.10.3.2

Exploration phase - Entails exploration and land disturbance activities to determine the financial viability of a site. The exploration phase is not considered part of "mining operations."

3.4.10.3.3

Construction phase - Includes the building of site access roads and removal of overburden and waste rock to expose mineable minerals. The construction phase is not considered part of "mining operations".

3.4.10.3.4

Active phase - Activities including the extraction, removal or recovery of minerals. For surface mines, this definition does not include any land where grading has returned the earth to a desired contour and reclamation has begun. This definition is derived from the definition of "active mining area" found at 40 CFR 440.132(a). The active phase is considered part of "mining operations."

3.4.10.3.5

Reclamation phase - Activities undertaken, in compliance with applicable mined land reclamation requirements, following the cessation of the "active phase", intended to return the land to an appropriate post-mining land use. The reclamation phase is considered part of "mining operations".
NOTE: The following definitions are not intended to supersede the definitions of active and inactive mining facilities established by 40 CFR 122.26(b)(14)(iii).

3.4.10.3.6

Active Mineral Mining Facility - A place where work or other activity related to the extraction, removal, or recovery of minerals is being conducted. For surface mines, this definition does not include any land where grading has returned the earth to a desired contour and reclamation has begun. This definition is derived from the definition of "active mining area" found at 40 CFR 440.132(a).

3.4.10.3.7

Inactive Mineral Mining Facility - A site or portion of a site where mineral mining and/or milling occurred in the past but is not an active facility as defined above, and where the inactive portion is not

covered by an active mining permit issued by the applicable state or federal agency. An inactive mineral mining facility has an identifiable owner / operator. Sites where mining claims are being maintained prior to disturbances associated with the extraction, beneficiation, or processing of mined materials, and sites where minimal activities are undertaken for the sole purpose of maintaining a mining claim are not considered either active or inactive mining facilities and do not require an MPDES industrial storm water permit.

3.4.10.3.8

Temporarily Inactive Mineral Mining Facility - A site or portion of a site where metal mining and/or milling occurred in the past but currently are not being actively undertaken, and the facility is covered by an active mining permit issued by the applicable state or federal agency.

3.4.10.3.9

Uncontaminated - Free from the presence of pollutants attributable to industrial activity.

3.4.10.4 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits

3.4.10.4.1 Employee Training (See also Part 2.2.8)

Conduct employee training at least annually at active and temporarily inactive sites.

3.4.10.4.2 Storm water Controls

Apart from the control measures implemented to meet the Part 2 effluent limits, where necessary to minimize pollutant discharges, implement the following control measures at the site. The potential pollutants identified in Part 3.4.10.4.3 shall determine the priority and appropriateness of the control measures selected.

3.4.10.4.2.1 Storm Water Diversions

Consider diverting storm water away from potential pollutant sources. The following are some control measure options: interceptor or diversion controls (e.g., dikes, swales, curbs, or berms); pipe slope drains; subsurface drains; conveyance systems (e.g., channels or gutters, open-top box culverts, and waterbars; rolling dips and road sloping; roadway surface water deflector and culverts); or their equivalents.

3.4.10.4.2.2 Capping

When capping is necessary to minimize pollutant discharges in storm water, identify the source being capped and the material used to construct the cap.

3.4.10.4.2.3 Treatment

If treatment of storm water (e.g., chemical or physical systems, oil and water separators, artificial wetlands) is necessary to protect water quality, describe the type and location of treatment used. Passive and/or active treatment of storm water runoff is encouraged. Treated runoff may be discharged as a storm water source regulated under this permit provided the discharge is not combined with discharges subject to Effluent Limitation Guidelines for the Mineral Mining and Processing Point Source Category (40 CFR Part 436).

3.4.10.4.3 Certification of Discharge Testing: (See also Part 3.1.6.3)

Test or evaluate all outfalls covered under this permit for the presence of specific mining-related non-storm water discharges such as discharges subject to Effluent Limitation Guidelines (e.g., 40 CFR Part 436). Alternatively (if applicable), the permittee may keep a certification with the SWPPP.

3.4.10.5 Additional SWPPP Requirements

The requirements in Part 3.4.10.5 are applicable for active mineral mining facilities, temporarily inactive mineral mining facilities, and sites undergoing reclamation. The requirements in Part 3.4.10.5. are not applicable to inactive mineral mining facilities.

3.4.10.5.1 Nature of Industrial Activities. (See also Part 3.1.4)

Document in the SWPPP the mining and associated activities that can potentially affect the storm water discharges covered by this permit, including a general description of the location of the site relative to major transportation routes and communities.

3.4.10.5.2 Site Map. (See also Part 3.1.5)

Document in the SWPPP the locations of the following (as appropriate): mining or milling site boundaries; access and haul roads; outline of the drainage areas of each storm water outfall within the facility with indications of the types of discharges from the drainage areas; location(s) of all permitted discharges covered under an individual MPDES permit, outdoor equipment storage, fueling, and maintenance areas; materials handling areas; outdoor manufacturing, outdoor storage, and material disposal areas; outdoor chemicals and explosives storage areas; overburden, materials, soils, or waste storage areas; heap leach pads; on-site or off-site points of discharge for wastewaters covered under another MPDES permit (such as mine dewatering subject to federal ELGs); surface waters; boundary of tributary areas that are subject to effluent limitations guidelines; and location(s) of reclaimed areas.

3.4.10.5.3 Potential Pollutant Sources. (See also Part 3.1.6)

For each area of the mine or mill site where storm water discharges associated with industrial activities occur, document in the SWPPP the types of pollutants (e.g., heavy metals, sediment) likely to be present. For example, phosphate mining facilities will likely need to document pollutants such as selenium, which can be present in their discharges. Consider these factors: the mineralogy of the waste rock (e.g., acid forming); toxicity and quantity of chemicals used, produced, or discharged; the likelihood of contact with storm water; vegetation of site (if any); and history of leaks or spills of toxic or hazardous pollutants. Also include a summary of any existing waste rock or overburden characterization data and test results for potential generation of acid rock drainage.

3.4.10.5.4 Storm Water Controls

To the extent that the permittee uses any of the control measures in Part 3.4.10.4.2, document them in the SWPPP pursuant to Part 3.1.5. If control measures are implemented or planned but are not listed here (e.g., substituting a less toxic chemical for a more toxic one), include descriptions of them in the SWPPP.

3.4.10.5.5 Employee Training

All employee training(s) conducted in accordance with Part 3.4.10.4.1 must be documented with the SWPPP.

3.4.10.5.6 Certification of Permit Coverage for Commingled Non-Storm Water Discharges

If the permittee determines that the ability to certify, consistent with Part 3.4.10.4.3, that a particular discharge composed of commingled storm water and non-storm water is covered under a separate MPDES permit, and that permit subjects the non-storm water portion to effluent limitations prior to any commingling, the permittee must retain such certification with the SWPPP. This certification must identify the non-storm water discharges, the applicable MPDES permit(s), the effluent limitations placed on the non-storm water discharge by the permit(s), and the points at which the limitations are applied.

3.4.10.6 Additional Inspection Requirements

Inspect sites at least quarterly unless adverse weather conditions make the site inaccessible. Sites which discharge to waters which are designated as outstanding waters or waters which are impaired for sediment or nitrogen must be inspected monthly. See also Part 2.6.

3.4.10.7 Sector-Specific Benchmarks

Table 3.4.J-1 identifies benchmarks that apply to the specific subsectors of Sector J. These benchmarks apply to the primary industrial activity which describes the site activities.

Table 3.4.J-1

Subsector	Parameter	Benchmark Monitoring Concentration
Subsector J1. Sand and Gravel Mining (SIC 1442, 1446)	Nitrate plus Nitrite Nitrogen	0.68 mg/L
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L
Subsector J2. Dimension and Crushed Stone and Nonmetallic Minerals (except fuels) (SIC 1411, 1422-1429, 1481, 1499)	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L

3.4.10.8 Termination of Permit Coverage

3.4.10.8.1 Termination of Permit Coverage for Sites Reclaimed After December 17, 1990

A site or a portion of a site that has been released from applicable state or federal reclamation requirements after December 17, 1990, is no longer required to maintain coverage under this permit. If the site or portion of a site reclaimed after December 17, 1990, was not subject to reclamation requirements, the site or portion of the site is no longer required to maintain coverage under this permit if the site or portion of the site has been reclaimed as defined in Part 3.4.10.8.2.

3.4.10.8.2 Termination of Permit Coverage for Sites Reclaimed Before December 17, 1990

A site or portion of a site that was released from applicable state or federal reclamation requirements before December 17, 1990, or that was otherwise reclaimed before December 17, 1990, is no longer required to maintain coverage under this permit if the site or portion of the site has been reclaimed. A site or portion of a site is considered to have been reclaimed if: (1) storm water runoff that comes into contact with raw materials, intermediate byproducts, finished products, and waste products does not have the potential to cause or contribute to violations of state water quality standards, (2) soil disturbing activities related to mining at the sites or portion of the site have been completed, (3) the site or portion of the site has been stabilized to minimize soil erosion, and (4) as appropriate depending on location, size, and the potential to contribute pollutants to storm water discharges, the site or portion of the site has been revegetated, will be amenable to natural revegetation, or will be left in a condition consistent with the post-mining land use.

3.4.11 Sector K: Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage, or Disposal Facilities

The permittee must comply with Part 3.4 sector-specific requirements associated with the primary industrial activity as defined in Part 3.4. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of the facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

3.4.11.1 Covered Storm Water Discharges

The requirements in Subpart 3.4.11 apply to storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage, or Disposal facilities (TSDFs) as identified by the Activity Code specified under Sector K in Table 3.4 of Part 3.4 of the permit.

Not covered by this permit: storm water discharges from areas which are subject to federal Effluent Limitation Guidelines (including those in 40 CFR, Part 445, Subparts A and B). These discharges must be covered by a separate MPDES permit.

3.4.11.2 Industrial Activities Covered by Sector K

This permit authorizes storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from facilities that treat, store, or dispose of hazardous wastes, including those that are operating under interim status or a permit under subtitle C of RCRA.
Disposal facilities that have been properly closed and capped, and have no materials exposed to storm water, are considered inactive and do not require permits.

3.4.11.3 Limitations on Coverage

3.4.11.3.1 Prohibition of Non-Storm Water Discharges. (See also Part 1.1.4)

The following are not authorized by this permit: leachate, gas collection condensate, drained free liquids, contaminated ground water, laboratory-derived wastewater, and contact washwater from washing truck and railcar exteriors and surface areas that have come in direct contact with solid waste at the landfill facility.

3.4.11.4 Definitions

3.4.11.4.1

Contaminated storm water - storm water that comes into direct contact with landfill wastes, the waste handling and treatment areas, or landfill wastewater as defined in Part 3.4.11.4.5. Some specific areas of a landfill that may produce contaminated storm water include (but are not limited to) the open face of an active landfill with exposed waste (no cover added); the areas around wastewater treatment operations; trucks, equipment, or machinery that has been in direct contact with the waste; and waste dumping areas.

3.4.11.4.2

Drained free liquids - aqueous wastes drained from waste containers (e.g., drums) prior to landfilling.

3.4.11.4.3

Landfill - an area of land or an excavation in which wastes are placed for permanent disposal, but that is not a land application or land treatment unit, surface impoundment, underground injection well, waste pile, salt dome formation, salt bed formation, underground mine, or cave as these terms are defined in 40 CFR 257.2, 258.2, and 260.10.

3.4.11.4.4

Landfill wastewater - as defined in 40 CFR Part 445 (Landfills Point Source Category), all wastewater associated with, or produced by, landfilling activities except for sanitary wastewater, non-contaminated storm water, contaminated groundwater, and wastewater from recovery pumping wells. Landfill wastewater includes, but is not limited to, leachate, gas collection condensate, drained free liquids, laboratory derived wastewater, contaminated storm water, and contact washwater from washing truck, equipment, and railcar exteriors and surface areas that have come in direct contact with solid waste at the landfill facility.

3.4.11.4.5

Leachate - liquid that has passed through or emerged from solid waste and contains soluble, suspended, or miscible materials removed from such waste.

3.4.11.4.6

Non-contaminated storm water - storm water that does not come into direct contact with landfill wastes, the waste handling and treatment areas, or landfill wastewater as defined in Part 3.4.11.4.4. Non-contaminated storm water includes storm water that flows off the cap, cover, intermediate cover, daily cover, and/or final cover of the landfill.

3.4.11.5 Sector-Specific Benchmarks

Table 3.4.K-1 identifies benchmarks that apply to the specific subsectors of Sector K. These benchmarks apply to the primary industrial activity which describes the site activities.

Table 3.4.K-1

Subsector	Parameter	Benchmark Monitoring Concentration
Subsector K1. ALL - Industrial Activity Code "HZ". Benchmarks only applicable to discharges not subject to effluent limitations in 40 CFR Part 445 Subpart A and B.	Ammonia	2.14 mg/L
	Total Magnesium	0.064 mg/L
	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	120 mg/L
	Total Arsenic	0.15 mg/L
	Total Cadmium[1]	Hardness Dependent
	Total Cyanide	0.022 mg/ L
	Total Lead[1]	Hardness Dependent
	Total Mercury	0.0014 mg/ L
	Total Selenium	0.005 mg/L
	Total Silver[1]	Hardness Dependent

Footnote 1: The benchmark values of some metals are dependent on water hardness. For these parameters, permittees must determine the hardness of the receiving water (see Part 3.5, "Methodology for Calculating Hardness in Receiving Waters for Hardness Dependent Metals," for methodology), , in accordance with Part 2.4.1, to identify the applicable 'hardness range' for determining their benchmark value applicable to their facility. The ranges occur in 25 mg/L increments.

Hardness Dependent Benchmarks follow in the table below:

Water Hardness Range	Cadmium (mg/L)	Lead (mg/L)	Silver (mg/L)
0-25 mg/L	0.0005	0.014	0.0007
25-50 mg/L	0.0008	0.023	0.0007
50-75 mg/L	0.0013	0.045	0.0017
75-100 mg/L	0.0018	0.069	0.0030
100-125 mg/L	0.0023	0.095	0.0046
125-150 mg/L	0.0029	0.122	0.0065
150-175 mg/L	0.0034	0.151	0.0087
175-200 mg/L	0.0039	0.182	0.0112
200-225 mg/L	0.0045	0.213	0.0138
225-250 mg/L	0.0050	0.246	0.0168
250+ mg/L	0.0053	0.262	0.0183

3.4.12 Sector L: Landfills, Land Application Sites, and Open Dumps

The permittee must comply with Part 3.4 sector-specific requirements associated with the primary industrial activity as defined in Part 3.4. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of the facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

3.4.12.1 Covered Storm Water Discharges

The requirements in Subpart 3.4.12 apply to storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from Landfills and Land Application Sites and Open Dumps as identified by the Activity Code specified under Sector L in Table 3.4 of Part 3.4 of the permit.
Not covered by this permit: storm water discharges from areas which are subject to federal Effluent Limitation Guidelines (including those in 40 CFR, Part 445, Subpart A and B). These discharges must be covered by a separate MPDES permit.

3.4.12.2 Industrial Activities Covered by Sector L

This permit may authorize storm water discharges for Sector L facilities associated with waste disposal at landfills, land application sites, and open dumps that receive or have received industrial waste, including sites subject to regulation under Subtitle D of RCRA. This permit does not cover discharges from landfills that receive only municipal wastes.

3.4.12.3 Limitations on Coverage

3.4.12.3.1 Prohibition of Non-Storm Water Discharges. (See also Part 1.1.4)

The following discharges are not authorized by this permit: leachate, gas collection condensate, drained free liquids, contaminated ground water, laboratory wastewater, and contact washwater from washing truck and railcar exteriors and surface areas that have come in direct contact with solid waste at the landfill facility.

3.4.12.4 Definitions

3.4.12.4.1
Contaminated storm water - storm water that comes into direct contact with landfill wastes, the waste handling and treatment areas, or landfill wastewater. Some areas of a landfill that may produce contaminated storm water include (but are not limited to) the open face of an active landfill with exposed waste (no cover added); the areas around wastewater treatment operations; trucks, equipment, or machinery that has been in direct contact with the waste; and waste dumping areas.

3.4.12.4.2
Drained free liquids - aqueous wastes drained from waste containers (e.g., drums) prior to landfilling.

3.4.12.4.3
Landfill wastewater - as defined in 40 CFR Part 445 (Landfills Point Source Category) all wastewater associated with, or produced by, landfilling activities except for sanitary wastewater, non-contaminated storm water, contaminated groundwater, and wastewater from recovery pumping wells. Landfill process wastewater includes, but is not limited to, leachate; gas collection condensate; drained free liquids; laboratory-derived wastewater; contaminated storm water; and contact washwater from washing truck, equipment, and railcar exteriors and surface areas that have come in direct contact with solid waste at the landfill facility.

3.4.12.4.4
Leachate - liquid that has passed through or emerged from solid waste and contains soluble, suspended, or miscible materials removed from such waste.

3.4.12.4.5
Non-contaminated storm water - storm water that does not come into direct contact with landfill wastes, the waste handling and treatment areas, or landfill wastewater. Non-contaminated storm water includes

storm water that flows off the cap, cover, intermediate cover, daily cover, and/or final cover of the landfill.

3.4.12.5 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits

3.4.12.5.1 Preventive Maintenance Program. (See also Part 2.2.3)

As part of the preventive maintenance program, maintain the following: all elements of leachate collection and treatment systems, to prevent commingling of leachate with storm water; the integrity and effectiveness of any intermediate or final cover (including repairing the cover as necessary), to minimize the effects of settlement, sinking, and erosion.

3.4.12.5.2 Erosion and Sedimentation Control. (See also Part 2.2.5)

Provide temporary stabilization (e.g., temporary seeding, mulching, and placing geotextiles on the inactive portions of stockpiles) for the following: materials stockpiled for daily, intermediate, and final cover; inactive areas of the landfill or open dump; landfills or open dump areas that have gotten final covers but where vegetation has yet to establish itself; and land application sites where waste application has been completed but final vegetation has not yet been established.

3.4.12.5.3 Unauthorized Discharge Test Certification. (See also Part 3.1.6.3)

The discharge test and certification must also be conducted for the presence of leachate and vehicle washwater.

3.4.12.6 Additional SWPPP Requirements

3.4.12.6.1 Drainage Area Site Map. (See also Part 3.1.5)

Document in the SWPPP where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation or surface runoff: active and closed landfill cells or trenches, active and closed land application areas, locations where open dumping is occurring or has occurred, locations of any known leachate springs or other areas where uncontrolled leachate may commingle with runoff, and leachate collection and handling systems.

3.4.12.6.2 Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources. (See also Part 3.1.6)

Document in the SWPPP the following sources and activities that have potential pollutants associated with them: fertilizer, herbicide, and pesticide application; earth and soil moving; waste hauling and loading or unloading; outdoor storage of materials, including daily, interim, and final cover material stockpiles as well as temporary waste storage areas; exposure of active and inactive landfill and land application areas; uncontrolled leachate flows; and failure or leaks from leachate collection and treatment systems.

3.4.12.7 Additional Inspection Requirements (See also Part 2.6)

3.4.12.7.1 Inspections of Active Sites

Except in arid and semi-arid climates, inspect operating landfills, open dumps, and land application sites at least once every 7 days. Focus on areas of landfills that have not yet been finally stabilized; active land application areas, areas used for storage of material and wastes that are exposed to precipitation, stabilization, and structural control measures; leachate collection and treatment systems; and locations where equipment and waste trucks enter and exit the site. Ensure that sediment and erosion control measures are operating properly. For stabilized sites and areas where land application has been completed, or where the climate is arid or semi-arid, conduct inspections at least once every month.

3.4.12.7.2 Inspections of Inactive Sites

Inspect inactive landfills, open dumps, and land application sites at least quarterly. Qualified personnel must inspect landfill (or open dump) stabilization and structural erosion control measures, leachate collection and treatment systems, and all closed land application areas.

3.4.12.8 Additional Documentation Requirements

3.4.12.8.1 Recordkeeping and Internal Reporting

Keep records with the SWPPP of the types of wastes disposed of in each cell or trench of a landfill or open dump. For land application sites, track the types and quantities of wastes applied in specific areas.

3.4.12.9 Sector-Specific Benchmarks

Table 3.4.L-1 identifies benchmarks that apply to the specific subsectors of Sector L. These benchmarks apply to the primary industrial activity which describes the site activities.

Table 3.4.L-1

Subsector	Parameter	Benchmark Monitoring Concentration[1]
Subsector L1. All Landfill, Land Application Sites and Open Dumps (Industrial Activity Code "LF")	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L
Subsector L2. All Landfill, Land Application Sites and Open Dumps, except Municipal Solid Waste Landfill (MSWLF) Areas Closed in Accordance with 40 CFR 258.60 (Industrial Activity Code "LF")	Total Iron	1.0 mg/L
Footnote1: Benchmark monitoring required only for discharges not subject to effluent limitations in 40 CFR Part 445 Subpart B.		

3.4.13 Sector M: Automobile Salvage Yards

The permittee must comply with Part 3.4 sector-specific requirements associated with the primary industrial activity as defined in Part 3.4. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of the facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

3.4.13.1 Covered Storm Water Discharges

The requirements in Subpart 3.4.13 apply to storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from Automobile Salvage Yards as identified by the SIC Code specified under Sector M in Table 3.4 of Part 3.4 of the permit.

3.4.13.2 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits

3.4.13.2.1 Spill and Leak Prevention Procedures. (See also Part 2.2.4)

Drain vehicles intended to be dismantled of all fluids upon arrival at the site (or as soon thereafter as feasible), or employ some other equivalent means to prevent spills and leaks.

3.4.13.2.2 Employee Training. (See also Part 2.2.8)

If applicable to the facility, address the following areas (at a minimum) in the employee training program: proper handling (collection, storage, and disposal) of oil, used mineral spirits, anti-freeze, mercury switches, and solvents.

3.4.13.2.3 Management of Runoff. (See also Part 2.2.6)

Consider the following management practices: berms or drainage ditches on the property line (to help prevent run-on from neighboring properties); berms for uncovered outdoor storage of oily parts, engine blocks, and above-ground liquid storage; installation of detention ponds; and installation of filtering devices and oil and water separators.

3.4.13.3 Additional SWPPP Requirements

3.4.13.3.1 Drainage Area Site Map. (See also Part 3.1.5.)

Identify locations used for dismantling, storage, and maintenance of used motor vehicle parts. Also identify where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation or surface runoff: dismantling areas, parts (e.g., engine blocks, tires, hub caps, batteries, hoods, mufflers) storage areas, and liquid storage tanks and drums for fuel and other fluids.

3.4.13.3.2 Potential Pollutant Sources. (See also Part 3.1.6.1.1)

Assess the potential for the following to contribute pollutants to storm water discharges: vehicle storage areas, dismantling areas, parts storage areas (e.g., engine blocks, tires, hub caps, batteries, hoods, mufflers), and fueling stations.

3.4.13.4 Additional Inspection Requirements. (See also Part 2.6)

Immediately (or as soon thereafter as feasible) inspect vehicles arriving at the site for leaks. Inspect quarterly for signs of leakage all equipment containing oily parts, hydraulic fluids, any other types of fluids, or mercury switches. Also, inspect quarterly for signs of leakage all vessels and areas where hazardous materials and general automotive fluids are stored, including, but not limited to, mercury switches, brake fluid, transmission fluid, radiator water, and antifreeze.

3.4.13.5 Sector-Specific Benchmarks. (See also Part 2.4.1)

Table 3.4.M-1

Subsector	Parameter	Benchmark Monitoring Concentration
Subsector M1. Automobile Salvage Yards (SIC 5015)	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L
	Total Aluminum	0.75 mg/L
	Total Iron	1.0 mg/L
	Total Lead[1]	Hardness Dependent

Footnote 1: The benchmark values of some metals are dependent on water hardness. For these parameters, permittees must determine the hardness of the receiving water (see Part 3.5, "Methodology for Calculating Hardness in Receiving Waters for Hardness Dependent Metals," for methodology), , in accordance with Part 2.4.1, to identify the applicable 'hardness range' for determining their benchmark value applicable to their facility. The ranges occur in 25 mg/L increments.

Hardness Dependent Benchmarks follow in the table below:

Water Hardness Range	Lead (mg/L)
0-25 mg/L	0.014

25-50 mg/L	0.023
50-75 mg/L	0.045
75-100 mg/L	0.069
100-125 mg/L	0.095
125-150 mg/L	0.122
150-175 mg/L	0.151
175-200 mg/L	0.182
200-225 mg/L	0.213
225-250 mg/L	0.246
250+ mg/L	0.262

3.4.14 Sector N Scrap Recycling and Waste Recycling Facilities

The permittee must comply with Part 3.4 sector-specific requirements associated with the primary industrial activity as defined in Part 3.4. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of the facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

3.4.14.1 Covered Storm Water Discharges

The requirements in Subpart 3.4.14 apply to storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from Scrap Recycling and Waste Recycling facilities as identified by the SIC Code specified under Sector N in Table 3.4 of Part 3.4 of the permit.

3.4.14.2 Limitation on Coverage

Separate permit requirements have been established for recycling facilities that only receive source-separated recyclable materials primarily from non-industrial and residential sources (i.e., common consumer products including paper, newspaper, glass, cardboard, plastic containers, and aluminum and tin cans). This includes recycling facilities commonly referred to as material recovery facilities (MRF).

3.4.14.3 Prohibition of Non-Storm Water Discharges. (See also Part 1.1.4)

Non-storm water discharges from turnings containment areas are not covered by this permit (see also Part 3.4.14.4.2.3.). Discharges from containment areas in the absence of a storm event are prohibited unless covered by a separate MPDES permit.

3.4.14.4 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits

3.4.14.4.1 Scrap and Waste Recycling Facilities (Non-Source Separated, Non-liquid Recyclable Materials)

Requirements for facilities that receive, process, and do wholesale distribution of non-liquid recyclable wastes (e.g., ferrous and nonferrous metals, plastics, glass, cardboard, and paper). These facilities may receive both non-recyclable and recyclable materials. This section is not intended for those facilities that accept recyclables only from primarily non-industrial and residential sources.

3.4.14.4.1.1 Inbound Recyclable and Waste Material Control Program

Minimize the chance of accepting materials that could be sources of pollutants by conducting inspections of inbound recyclables and waste materials. Following are some control measure options: (a) provide information and education to suppliers of scrap and recyclable waste materials on draining and properly disposing of residual fluids (e.g., from vehicles and equipment engines, radiators and transmissions, oil filled transformers, and individual containers or drums) and removal of mercury switches from vehicles before delivery to the facility; (b) establish procedures to minimize the potential of any residual fluids from coming into contact with precipitation or runoff; (c) establish procedures for accepting scrap lead-acid batteries (additional requirements for the handling, storage, and disposal or recycling of batteries are

contained in the scrap lead-acid battery program provisions in Part 3.4.14.4.1.6); (d) provide training targeted for those personnel engaged in the inspection and acceptance of inbound recyclable materials; and (e) establish procedures to ensure that liquid wastes, including used oil, are stored in materially compatible and non-leaking containers and are disposed of or recycled in accordance with the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA).

3.4.14.4.1.2 Scrap and Waste Material Stockpiles and Storage (Outdoor)

Minimize contact of storm water runoff with stockpiled materials, processed materials, and non-recyclable wastes. Following are some control measure options: (a) permanent or semi-permanent covers; (b) sediment traps, vegetated swales and strips, catch basin filters, and sand filters to facilitate settling or filtering of pollutants; (c) dikes, berms, containment trenches, culverts, and surface grading to divert runoff from storage areas; (d) silt fencing; and (e) oil and water separators, sumps, and dry absorbents for areas where potential sources of residual fluids are stockpiled (e.g., automobile engine storage areas).

3.4.14.4.1.3 Stockpiling of Turnings Exposed to Cutting Fluids (Outdoor Storage)

Minimize contact of surface runoff with residual cutting fluids by: (a) storing all turnings exposed to cutting fluids under some form of permanent or semi-permanent cover, or (b) establishing dedicated containment areas for all turnings that have been exposed to cutting fluids. Any containment areas must be constructed of concrete, asphalt, or other equivalent types of impermeable material and include a barrier (e.g., berms, curbing, elevated pads) to prevent contact with storm water run-on. Storm water runoff from these areas can be discharged, provided that any runoff is first collected and treated by an oil and water separator or its equivalent. The permittee must regularly maintain the oil and water separator (or its equivalent) and properly dispose of or recycle collected residual fluids.

3.4.14.4.1.4 Scrap and Waste Material Stockpiles and Storage (Covered or Indoor Storage)

Minimize contact of residual liquids and particulate matter from materials stored indoors or under cover with surface runoff. Following are some control measure options: (a) good housekeeping measures, including the use of dry absorbents or wet vacuuming to contain, dispose of, or recycle residual liquids originating from recyclable containers, or mercury spill kits for spills from storage of mercury switches; (b) not allowing washwater from tipping floors or other processing areas to discharge to the storm sewer system; and (c) disconnecting or sealing off all floor drains connected to the storm sewer system.

3.4.14.4.1.5 Scrap and Recyclable Waste Processing Areas

Minimize surface runoff from coming in contact with scrap processing equipment. Pay attention to operations that generate visible amounts of particulate residue (e.g., shredding) to minimize the contact of accumulated particulate matter and residual fluids with runoff (i.e., through good housekeeping, preventive maintenance, etc.). Following are some control measure options: (a) regularly inspect equipment for spills or leaks and malfunctioning, worn, or corroded parts or equipment; (b) establish a preventive maintenance program for processing equipment; (c) use dry-absorbents or other cleanup practices to collect and dispose of or recycle spilled or leaking fluids or use mercury spill kits for spills from storage of mercury switches; (d) on unattended hydraulic reservoirs over 150 gallons in capacity, install protection devices such as low-level alarms or equivalent devices, or secondary containment that can hold the entire volume of the reservoir; (e) containment or diversion structures such as dikes, berms, culverts, trenches, elevated concrete pads, and grading to minimize contact of storm water runoff with outdoor processing equipment or stored materials; (f) oil and water separators or sumps; (g) permanent or semi-permanent covers in processing areas where there are residual fluids and grease; (h) retention or detention ponds or basins; sediment traps, and vegetated swales or strips (for pollutant settling and filtration); (i) catch basin filters or sand filters.

3.4.14.4.1.6 Scrap Lead-Acid Battery Program

Properly handle, store, and dispose of scrap lead-acid batteries. Following are some control measure options (a) segregate scrap lead-acid batteries from other scrap materials; (b) properly handle, store, and dispose of cracked or broken batteries; (c) collect and dispose of leaking lead-acid battery fluid; (d) minimize or eliminate (if possible) exposure of scrap lead-acid batteries to precipitation or runoff; and (e) provide employee training for the management of scrap batteries.

3.4.14.4.1.7 Spill Prevention and Response Procedures. (See also Part 2.2.4)

Install alarms and/or pump shutoff systems on outdoor equipment with hydraulic reservoirs exceeding 150 gallons in the event of a line break. Alternatively, a secondary containment system capable of holding the entire contents of the reservoir plus room for precipitation can be used. Use a mercury spill kit for any release of mercury from switches, anti-lock brake systems, and switch storage areas.

3.4.14.4.1.8 Supplier Notification Program

As appropriate, notify major suppliers which scrap materials will not be accepted at the facility or will be accepted only under certain conditions.

3.4.14.4.2 Waste Recycling Facilities (Liquid Recyclable Materials)

3.4.14.4.2.1 Waste Material Storage (Indoor)

Minimize or eliminate contact between residual liquids from waste materials stored indoors and from surface runoff. The plan may refer to applicable portions of other existing plans, such as Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure (SPCC) plans required under 40 CFR Part 112. Following are some control measure options (a) procedures for material handling (including labeling and marking); (b) clean up spills and leaks with dry absorbent materials, a wet vacuum system; (c) appropriate containment structures (trenching, curbing, gutters, etc.); and (d) a drainage system, including appurtenances (e.g., pumps or ejectors, manually operated valves), to handle discharges from diked or bermed areas. Drainage should be discharged to an appropriate treatment facility or sanitary sewer system, or otherwise disposed of properly. These discharges may require coverage under a separate MPDES wastewater permit or industrial user permit under the pretreatment program.

3.4.14.4.2.2 Waste Material Storage (Outdoor)

Minimize contact between stored residual liquids and precipitation or runoff. The plan may refer to applicable portions of other existing plans, such as SPCC plans. Discharges of precipitation from containment areas containing used oil must also be in accordance with applicable federal and state requirements. Following are some control measure options (a) appropriate containment structures (e.g., dikes, berms, curbing, pits) to store the volume of the largest tank, with sufficient extra capacity for precipitation; (b) drainage control and other diversionary structures; (c) corrosion protection and/or leak detection systems for storage tanks; and (d) dry-absorbent materials or a wet vacuum system to collect spills.

3.4.14.4.2.3 Trucks and Rail Car Waste Transfer Areas

Minimize pollutants in discharges from truck and rail car loading and unloading areas. Include measures to clean up minor spills and leaks resulting from the transfer of liquid wastes. Following are two control measure options: (a) containment and diversionary structures to minimize contact with precipitation or runoff, and (b) dry clean-up methods, wet vacuuming, roof coverings, or runoff controls.

3.4.14.4.3 Recycling Facilities (Source-Separated Materials)

The following identifies considerations for facilities that receive only source-separated recyclables, primarily from non-industrial and residential sources.

3.4.14.4.3.1 Inbound Recyclable Material Control

Minimize the chance of accepting nonrecyclables (e.g., hazardous materials) that could be a source of pollutants by conducting inspections of inbound materials. Following are some control measure options: (a) providing information and education measures to inform suppliers of recyclables about acceptable and non-acceptable materials, (b) training drivers responsible for pickup of recycled material, (c) clearly marking public drop-off containers regarding which materials can be accepted, (d) rejecting nonrecyclable wastes or household hazardous wastes at the source, and (e) establishing procedures for handling and disposal of nonrecyclable material.

3.4.14.4.3.2 Outdoor Storage

Minimize exposure of recyclables to precipitation and runoff. Use good housekeeping measures to prevent accumulation of particulate matter and fluids, particularly in high traffic areas. Following are some control measure options (a) provide totally enclosed drop-off containers for the public; (b) install a sump and pump with each container pit and treat or discharge collected fluids to a sanitary sewer system; (c) provide dikes and curbs for secondary containment (e.g., around bales of recyclable waste paper); (d) divert surface water runoff away from outside material storage areas; (e) provide covers over containment bins, dumpsters, and roll-off boxes; and (f) store the equivalent of one day's volume of recyclable material indoors.

3.4.14.4.3.3 Indoor Storage and Material Processing

Minimize the release of pollutants from indoor storage and processing areas. Following are some control measure options (a) schedule routine good housekeeping measures for all storage and processing areas, (b) prohibit tipping floor washwater from draining to the storm sewer system, and (c) provide employee training on pollution prevention practices.

3.4.14.4.3.4 Vehicle and Equipment Maintenance

Following are some control measure options for areas where vehicle and equipment maintenance occur outdoors (a) prohibit vehicle and equipment washwater from discharging to the storm sewer system, (b) minimize or eliminate outdoor maintenance areas whenever possible, (c) establish spill prevention and clean-up procedures in fueling areas, (d) avoid topping off fuel tanks, (e) divert runoff from fueling areas, (f) store lubricants and hydraulic fluids indoors, and (g) provide employee training on proper handling and storage of hydraulic fluids and lubricants.

3.4.14.5 Additional SWPPP Requirements

3.4.14.5.1 Drainage Area Site Map. (See also Part 3.1.5)

Document in the SWPPP the locations of any of the following activities or sources that may be exposed to precipitation or surface runoff: scrap and waste material storage, outdoor scrap and waste processing equipment; and containment areas for turnings exposed to cutting fluids.

3.4.14.5.2 Maintenance Schedules/Procedures for Collection, Handling, and Disposal or Recycling of Residual Fluids at Scrap and Waste Recycling Facilities

If the permittee is subject to Part 3.4.14.4.1.3, the SWPPP must identify any applicable maintenance schedule and the procedures to collect, handle, and dispose of or recycle residual fluids.

3.4.14.6 Additional Inspection Requirements

3.4.14.6.1 Inspections for Waste Recycling Facilities

The inspections must be performed quarterly, pursuant to Part 2.7, and include, at a minimum, all areas where waste is generated, received, stored, treated, or disposed of and that are exposed to either precipitation or storm water runoff.

3.4.14.7 Sector-Specific Benchmarks (See also Part 2.4.1 of the permit)

Table 3.4.N-1		
Subsector	**Parameter**	**Benchmark Monitoring Concentration**
Subsector N1. Scrap Recycling and Waste Recycling Facilities except Source-Separated Recycling (SIC 5093)	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	120 mg/L
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L
	Total Aluminum	0.75 mg/L
	Total Recoverable Copper[1]	Hardness Dependent
	Total Recoverable Iron	1.0 mg/L
	Total Lead[1]	Hardness Dependent
	Total Recoverable Zinc[1]	Hardness Dependent

Footnote 1: The benchmark values of some metals are dependent on water hardness. For these parameters, permittees must determine the hardness of the receiving water (see Part 3.5, "Methodology for Calculating Hardness in Receiving Waters for Hardness Dependent Metals," for methodology), , in accordance with Part 2.4.1, to identify the applicable 'hardness range' for determining their benchmark value applicable to their facility. The ranges occur in 25 mg/L increments.

Hardness Dependent Benchmarks follow in the table below:

Water Hardness Range	**Copper (mg/L)**	**Lead (mg/L)**	**Zinc (mg/L)**
0-25 mg/L	0.0038	0.014	0.04
25-50 mg/L	0.0056	0.023	0.05
50-75 mg/L	0.0090	0.045	0.08
75-100 mg/L	0.0123	0.069	0.11
100-125 mg/L	0.0156	0.095	0.13
125-150 mg/L	0.0189	0.122	0.16
150-175 mg/L	0.0221	0.151	0.18
175-200 mg/L	0.0253	0.182	0.20
200-225 mg/L	0.0285	0.213	0.23
225-250 mg/L	0.0316	0.246	0.25
250+ mg/L	0.0332	0.262	0.26

3.4.15 Sector O: Steam Electric Generating Facilities

The permittee must comply with Part 3.4 sector-specific requirements associated with the primary industrial activity as defined in Part 3.4. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of the facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

3.4.15.1 Covered Storm Water Discharges

The requirements in Subpart 3.4.15 apply to storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from Steam Electric Power Generating Facilities as identified by the Activity Code specified under Sector O in Table 3.4 of Part 3.4 of the permit.

Not covered by this permit: storm water discharges from areas which are subject to federal Effluent Limitation Guidelines (including those in 40 CFR, Part 423). These discharges must be covered by a separate MPDES permit.

3.4.15.2 Industrial Activities Covered by Sector O

This permit authorizes storm water discharges from the following industrial activities at Sector O facilities:

3.4.15.2.1

steam electric power generation using coal, natural gas, oil, nuclear energy, etc., to produce a steam source, including coal handling areas (except storm water runoff from coal storage piles); and,

3.4.15.2.2

dual fuel facilities that could employ a steam boiler.

3.4.15.3 Limitations on Coverage

3.4.15.3.1 Prohibition of Non-Storm Water Discharges

Non-storm water discharges subject to effluent limitations guidelines are not covered by this permit.

3.4.15.3.2 Prohibition of Storm Water Discharges

Storm water discharges from the following are not covered by this permit:

3.4.15.3.2.1

ancillary facilities (e.g., fleet centers and substations) that are not contiguous to a stream electric power generating facility;

3.4.15.3.2.2

gas turbine facilities (providing the facility is not a dual-fuel facility that includes a steam boiler), and combined-cycle facilities where no supplemental fuel oil is burned (and the facility is not a dual-fuel facility that includes a steam boiler); and

3.4.15.3.2.3

cogeneration (combined heat and power) facilities utilizing a gas turbine.

3.4.15.4 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits

The following good housekeeping measures are required in addition to Part 2.2.2:

3.4.15.4.1 Fugitive Dust Emissions

Minimize fugitive dust emissions from coal handling areas. To minimize the tracking of coal dust offsite, consider procedures such as installing specially designed tires or washing vehicles in a designated area before they leave the site and controlling the wash water.

3.4.15.4.2 Delivery Vehicles

Minimize contamination of storm water runoff from delivery vehicles arriving at the plant site. Consider procedures to inspect delivery vehicles arriving at the plant site and ensure overall integrity of the body or container and procedures to deal with leakage or spillage from vehicles or containers.

3.4.15.4.3 Fuel Oil Unloading Areas

Minimize contamination of precipitation or surface runoff from fuel oil unloading areas. Consider using containment curbs in unloading areas, having personnel familiar with spill prevention and response procedures present during deliveries to ensure that any leaks or spills are immediately contained and cleaned up, and using spill and overflow protection devices (e.g., drip pans, drip diapers, or other containment devices placed beneath fuel oil connectors to contain potential spillage during deliveries or from leaks at the connectors).

3.4.15.4.4 Chemical Loading and Unloading

Minimize contamination of precipitation or surface runoff from chemical loading and unloading areas. Consider using containment curbs at chemical loading and unloading areas to contain spills, having personnel familiar with spill prevention and response procedures present during deliveries to ensure that any leaks or spills are immediately contained and cleaned up, and loading and unloading in covered areas and storing chemicals indoors.

3.4.15.4.5 Miscellaneous Loading and Unloading Areas

Minimize contamination of precipitation or surface runoff from loading and unloading areas. Consider covering the loading area; grading, berming, or curbing around the loading area to divert run-on; locating the loading and unloading equipment and vehicles so that leaks are contained in existing containment and flow diversion systems; or equivalent procedures.

3.4.15.4.6 Liquid Storage Tanks

Minimize contamination of surface runoff from above-ground liquid storage tanks. Consider protective guards around tanks, containment curbs, spill and overflow protection, dry cleanup methods, or equivalent measures.

3.4.15.4.7 Large Bulk Fuel Storage Tanks

Minimize contamination of surface runoff from large bulk fuel storage tanks. Consider containment berms (or their equivalent). The permittee must also comply with applicable state and federal laws, including Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) Plan requirements.

3.4.15.4.8 Spill Reduction Measures

Minimize the potential for an oil or chemical spill, or reference the appropriate part of the SPCC plan. Visually inspect as part of the routine facility inspection the structural integrity of all above-ground tanks, pipelines, pumps, and related equipment that may be exposed to storm water, and make any necessary repairs immediately.

3.4.15.4.9 Oil-Bearing Equipment in Switchyards

Minimize contamination of surface runoff from oil-bearing equipment in switchyard areas. Consider using level grades and gravel surfaces to retard flows and limit the spread of spills, or collecting runoff in perimeter ditches.

3.4.15.4.10 Residue-Hauling Vehicles

Inspect all residue-hauling vehicles for proper covering over the load, adequate gate sealing, and overall integrity of the container body. Repair vehicles without load covering or adequate gate sealing, or with leaking containers or beds.

3.4.15.4.11 Ash Loading Areas

Reduce or control the tracking of ash and residue from ash loading areas. Clear the ash building floor and immediately adjacent roadways of spillage, debris, and excess water before departure of each loaded vehicle.

3.4.15.4.12 Areas Adjacent to Disposal Ponds or Landfills

Minimize contamination of surface runoff from areas adjacent to disposal ponds or landfills. Reduce ash residue that may be tracked on to access roads traveled by residue handling vehicles, and reduce ash residue on exit roads leading into and out of residue handling areas.

3.4.15.4.13. Landfills, Scrap Yards, Surface Impoundments, Open Dumps, General Refuse Sites

Minimize the potential for contamination of runoff from these areas.

3.4.15.5 Additional SWPPP Requirements

3.4.15.5.1 Drainage Area Site Map. (See also Part 3.1.5)

Document in the SWPPP the locations of any of the following activities or sources that may be exposed to precipitation or surface runoff: storage tanks, scrap yards, and general refuse areas; short- and long-term storage of general materials (including but not limited to supplies, construction materials, paint equipment, oils, fuels, used and unused solvents, cleaning materials, paint, water treatment chemicals, fertilizer, and pesticides); landfills and construction sites; and stock pile areas (e.g., coal or limestone piles).

3.4.15.5.2 Documentation of Good Housekeeping Measures

The permittee must document in the SWPPP the good housekeeping measures implemented to meet the effluent limits in Part 3.4.15.4.

3.4.15.6 Additional Inspection Requirements

3.4.15.6.1 Routine Site Compliance Inspection. (See also Part 2.6.2)

As part of the routine inspection, inspect the following areas monthly: coal handling areas, loading or unloading areas, switchyards, fueling areas, bulk storage areas, ash handling areas, areas adjacent to disposal ponds and landfills, maintenance areas, liquid storage tanks, and long term and short term material storage areas.

3.4.15.7 Sector-Specific Benchmarks

Table 3.4.O-1 identifies benchmarks that apply to the specific subsectors of Sector O. These benchmarks apply to the primary industrial activity which describes the site activities.

Table 3.4.O-1

Subsector	Parameter	Benchmark Monitoring Concentration
Subsector O1. Steam Electric Generating Facilities (Industrial Activity Code "SE")	Total Iron	1.0 mg/L

3.4.16 Sector P: Land Transportation and Warehousing

The permittee must comply with Part 3.4 sector-specific requirements associated with the primary industrial activity as defined in Part 3.4. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of the facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

3.4.16.1 Covered Storm Water Discharges

The requirements in Part 3.4.16 apply to storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from Land Transportation and Warehousing facilities as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector P in Table 3.4 of Part 3.4 of the permit.

3.4.16.2 Limitation on Coverage

3.4.16.2.1 Prohibited Discharges (see also Part 1.1.4)

This permit does not authorize the discharge of vehicle/equipment/surface washwater, including tank cleaning operations. Such discharges must be authorized under a separate MPDES permit, discharged to a sanitary sewer in accordance with applicable industrial pretreatment requirements, or recycled on-site.

3.4.16.3 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits

3.4.16.3.1 Good Housekeeping Measures. (See also Part 2.2.2)

In addition to the Good Housekeeping requirements in Part 2.2.2, the permittee must do the following. Recommended control measures are discussed as indicated:

3.4.16.3.1.1 Vehicle and Equipment Storage Areas

Minimize the potential for storm water exposure to leaky or leak-prone vehicles/equipment awaiting maintenance. Consider the following (or other equivalent measures): use of drip pans under vehicles/equipment, indoor storage of vehicles and equipment, installation of berms or dikes, use of absorbents, roofing or covering storage areas, and cleaning pavement surfaces to remove oil and grease.

3.4.16.3.1.2 Fueling Areas

Minimize contamination of storm water runoff from fueling areas. Consider the following (or other equivalent measures): Covering the fueling area; using spill/overflow protection and cleanup equipment; minimizing storm water run-on/runoff to the fueling area; using dry cleanup methods; and treating and/or recycling collected storm water runoff.

3.4.16.3.1.3 Material Storage Areas

Maintain all material storage vessels (e.g., for used oil/oil filters, spent solvents, paint wastes, hydraulic fluids) to prevent contamination of storm water and plainly label them (e.g., "Used Oil," "Spent Solvents," etc.). Consider the following (or other equivalent measures): storing the materials indoors; installing berms/dikes around the areas; minimizing runoff of storm water to the areas; using dry cleanup methods; and treating and/or recycling collected storm water runoff.

3.4.16.3.1.4 Vehicle and Equipment Cleaning Areas

Minimize contamination of storm water runoff from all areas used for vehicle/equipment cleaning. Consider the following (or other equivalent measures): performing all cleaning operations indoors; covering the cleaning operation, ensuring that all washwater drains to a proper collection system (i.e., not the storm water drainage system); treating and/or recycling collected washwater, or other equivalent measures.

3.4.16.3.1.5 Vehicle and Equipment Maintenance Areas

Minimize contamination of storm water runoff from all areas used for vehicle/equipment maintenance. Consider the following (or other equivalent measures): performing maintenance activities indoors; using drip pans; keeping an organized inventory of materials used in the shop; draining all parts of fluid prior to disposal; prohibiting wet clean up practices if these practices would result in the discharge of pollutants to storm water drainage systems; using dry cleanup methods; treating and/or recycling collected storm water runoff, minimizing run on/runoff of storm water to maintenance areas.

3.4.16.3.1.6 Locomotive Sanding (Loading Sand for Traction) Areas

Consider the following (or other equivalent measures): covering sanding areas; minimizing storm water run on/runoff; or appropriate sediment removal practices to minimize the offsite transport of sanding material by storm water.

3.4.16.3.2 Employee Training (See also Part 2.2.8)

Train personnel at least once a year and address the following activities, as applicable: used oil and spent solvent management; fueling procedures; general good housekeeping practices; proper painting procedures; and used battery management.

3.4.16.4 Additional SWPPP Requirements

3.4.16.4.1 Drainage Area Site Map (See also Part 3.1.5)

Identify in the SWPPP the following areas of the facility and indicate whether activities occurring there may be exposed to precipitation/surface runoff: Fueling stations; vehicle/equipment maintenance or cleaning areas; storage areas for vehicle/equipment with actual or potential fluid leaks; loading/unloading areas; areas where treatment, storage or disposal of wastes occur; liquid storage tanks; processing areas; and storage areas.

3.4.16.4.2 Potential Pollutant Sources (See also Part 3.1.6.1.1)

Assess the potential for the following activities and facility areas to contribute pollutants to storm water discharges: Onsite waste storage or disposal; dirt/gravel parking areas for vehicles awaiting maintenance; illicit plumbing connections between shop floor drains and the storm water conveyance system(s); and fueling areas. Describe these activities in the SWPPP.

3.4.16.4.3 Description of Good Housekeeping Measures

The permittee must document in the SWPPP the good housekeeping measures the permittee implements consistent with Part 3.4.16.3.

3.4.16.4.4 Vehicle and Equipment Washwater Requirements

If applicable, attach to or reference in the SWPPP, a copy of the MPDES permit issued for vehicle/equipment washwater or, if an MPDES permit has not been issued, a copy of the pending application. If an industrial user permit is issued under a local pretreatment program, attach a copy to the SWPPP. In any case, implement all non-storm water discharge permit conditions or pretreatment conditions in the SWPPP. If washwater is handled in another manner (e.g., hauled offsite), describe the disposal method and attach all pertinent documentation/information (e.g., frequency, volume, destination, etc.) in the plan.

3.4.16.4.5 Additional Inspection Requirements (See also Part 2.6)

Inspect all the following areas/activities: storage areas for vehicles/equipment awaiting maintenance, fueling areas, indoor and outdoor vehicle/equipment maintenance areas, material storage areas, vehicle/equipment cleaning areas and loading/unloading areas.

3.4.17 Sector Q: Water Transportation

The permittee must comply with Part 3.4 sector-specific requirements associated with the primary industrial activity as defined in Part 3.4. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of the facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

3.4.17.1 Covered Storm Water Discharges

The requirements in Subpart 3.4.17 apply to storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from Water Transportation facilities as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector Q in Table 3.4 of Part 3.4 of the permit.

3.4.17.2 Limitations on Coverage

3.4.17.2.1 Prohibition of Non-Storm Water Discharges. (See also Part 1.1.4)

Not covered by this permit: bilge and ballast water, sanitary wastes, pressure wash water, and cooling water originating from vessels.

3.4.17.3 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits

3.4.17.3.1 Good Housekeeping Measures

The permittee must implement the following good housekeeping measures in addition to the requirements of Part 2.2.2:

3.4.17.3.1.1 Pressure Washing Area

If pressure washing is used to remove marine growth from vessels, the discharge water must be permitted by a separate MPDES permit. Collect or contain the discharges from the pressures washing area so that they are not co-mingled with storm water discharges authorized by this permit.

3.4.17.3.1.2 Blasting and Painting Area

Minimize the potential for spent abrasives, paint chips, and overspray to discharge into receiving waters or the storm sewer systems. Consider containing all blasting and painting activities or use other measures to minimize the discharge of contaminants (e.g., hanging plastic barriers or tarpaulins during blasting or painting operations to contain debris). When necessary, regularly clean storm water conveyances of deposits of abrasive blasting debris and paint chips.

3.4.17.3.1.3 Material Storage Areas

Store and plainly label all containerized materials (e.g., fuels, paints, solvents, waste oil, antifreeze, batteries) in a protected, secure location away from drains. Minimize the contamination of precipitation or surface runoff from the storage areas. Specify which materials are stored indoors, and consider containment or enclosure for those stored outdoors. If abrasive blasting is performed, discuss the storage and disposal of spent abrasive materials generated at the facility. Consider implementing an inventory control plan to limit the presence of potentially hazardous materials onsite.

3.4.17.3.1.4 Engine Maintenance and Repair Areas

Minimize the contamination of precipitation or surface runoff from all areas used for engine maintenance and repair. Consider the following (or their equivalents): performing all maintenance activities indoors, maintaining an organized inventory of materials used in the shop, draining all parts of fluid prior to disposal, prohibiting the practice of hosing down the shop floor, using dry cleanup methods, and treating and/or recycling storm water runoff collected from the maintenance area.

3.4.17.3.1.5 Material Handling Area

Minimize the contamination of precipitation or surface runoff from material handling operations and areas (e.g., fueling, paint and solvent mixing, disposal of process wastewater streams from vessels). Consider the following (or their equivalents): covering fueling areas, using spill and overflow protection, mixing paints and solvents in a designated area (preferably indoors or under a shed), and minimizing runoff of storm water to material handling areas.

3.4.17.3.1.6 Drydock Activities

Routinely maintain and clean the drydock to minimize pollutants in storm water runoff. Address the cleaning of accessible areas of the drydock prior to flooding, and final cleanup following removal of the vessel and raising the dock. Include procedures for cleaning up oil, grease, and fuel spills occurring on the drydock. Consider the following (or their equivalents): sweeping rather than hosing off debris and spent blasting material from accessible areas of the drydock prior to flooding and making absorbent materials and oil containment booms readily available to clean up or contain any spills.

3.4.17.3.2 Employee Training. (See also Part 2.2.8)

As part of the employee training program, address, at a minimum, the following activities (as applicable): used oil management, spent solvent management, disposal of spent abrasives, disposal of vessel

wastewaters, spill prevention and control, fueling procedures, general good housekeeping practices, painting and blasting procedures, and used battery management.

3.4.17.3.3 Preventive Maintenance. (See also Part 2.2.3)

As part of the preventive maintenance program, perform timely inspection and maintenance of storm water management devices (e.g., cleaning oil and water separators and sediment traps to ensure that spent abrasives, paint chips, and solids will be intercepted and retained prior to entering the storm drainage system), as well as inspecting and testing facility equipment and systems to uncover conditions that could cause breakdowns or failures resulting in discharges of pollutants to surface waters.

3.4.17.4 Additional SWPPP Requirements

3.4.17.4.1 Drainage Area Site Map. (See also Part 3.1.5)

Document in the SWPPP where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation or surface runoff: fueling; engine maintenance and repair; vessel maintenance and repair; pressure washing; painting; sanding; blasting; welding; metal fabrication; loading and unloading areas; locations used for the treatment, storage, or disposal of wastes; liquid storage tanks; liquid storage areas (e.g., paint, solvents, resins); and material storage areas (e.g., blasting media, aluminum, steel, scrap iron).

3.4.17.4.2 Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources. (See also Part 3.1.6.1.1)

Document in the SWPPP the following additional sources and activities that have potential pollutants associated with them: outdoor manufacturing or processing activities (e.g., welding, metal fabricating) and dust or particulate generating processes (e.g., abrasive blasting, sanding, and painting.)

3.4.17.5 Additional Inspection Requirements (See also Part 2.6)

Include the following in all quarterly routine facility inspections: pressure washing area; blasting, sanding, and painting areas; material storage areas; engine maintenance and repair areas; material handling areas; drydock area; and general yard area.

3.4.17.6 Sector-Specific Benchmarks (See also Part 2.4.1)

Table 3.4.Q-1

Subsector	Parameter	Benchmark Monitoring Concentration
Subsector Q1. Water Transportation Facilities (SIC 4412-4499)	Total Aluminum	0.75 mg/L
	Total Iron	1.0 mg/L
	Total Lead[1]	Hardness Dependent
	Total Zinc1	Hardness Dependent

Footnote 1: The benchmark values of some metals are dependent on water hardness. For these parameters, permittees must determine the hardness of the receiving water (see Part 3.5, "Methodology for Calculating Hardness in Receiving Waters for Hardness Dependent Metals," for methodology), , in accordance with Part 2.4.1, to identify the applicable 'hardness range' for determining their benchmark value applicable to their facility. The ranges occur in 25 mg/L increments.

Hardness Dependent Benchmarks follow in the table below:

Water Hardness Range	Lead (mg/L)	Zinc (mg/L)
0-25 mg/L	0.014	0.04
25-50 mg/L	0.023	0.05

50-75 mg/L	0.045	0.08
75-100 mg/L	0.069	0.11
100-125 mg/L	0.095	0.13
125-150 mg/L	0.122	0.16
150-175 mg/L	0.151	0.18
175-200 mg/L	0.182	0.20
200-225 mg/L	0.213	0.23
225-250 mg/L	0.246	0.25
250+ mg/L	0.262	0.26

3.4.18 Sector R: Ship and Boat Building and Repair Yards

The permittee must comply with Part 3.4 sector-specific requirements associated with the primary industrial activity as defined in Part 3.4. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of the facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

3.4.18.1 Covered Storm Water Discharges

The requirements in Subpart 3.4.18 apply to storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from Ship and Boat Building and Repair Yards as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector R in Table 3.4 of Part 3.4 of the permit.

3.4.18.2 Limitations on Coverage

3.4.18.2.1 Prohibition of Non-Storm Water Discharges. (See also Part 1.1.4)

Discharges containing bilge and ballast water, sanitary wastes, pressure wash water, and cooling water originating from vessels are not covered by this permit.

3.4.18.3 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits

3.4.18.3.1 Good Housekeeping Measures. (See also Part 2.2.2)

3.4.18.3.1.1 Pressure Washing Area

If pressure washing is used to remove marine growth from vessels, the discharged water must be permitted as a process wastewater by a separate MPDES permit.

3.4.18.3.1.2 Blasting and Painting Area

Minimize the potential for spent abrasives, paint chips, and overspray to discharging into the receiving water or the storm sewer systems. Consider containing all blasting and painting activities, or use other measures to prevent the discharge of the contaminants (e.g., hanging plastic barriers or tarpaulins during blasting or painting operations to contain debris). When necessary, regularly clean storm water conveyances of deposits of abrasive blasting debris and paint chips.

3.4.18.3.1.3 Material Storage Areas

Store and plainly label all containerized materials (e.g., fuels, paints, solvents, waste oil, antifreeze, batteries) in a protected, secure location away from drains. Minimize the contamination of precipitation or surface runoff from the storage areas. If abrasive blasting is performed, discuss the storage and disposal of spent abrasive materials generated at the facility. Consider implementing an inventory control plan to limit the presence of potentially hazardous materials onsite.

3.4.18.3.1.4 Engine Maintenance and Repair Areas

Minimize the contamination of precipitation or surface runoff from all areas used for engine maintenance and repair. Consider the following (or their equivalents): performing all maintenance activities indoors, maintaining an organized inventory of materials used in the shop, draining all parts of fluid prior to disposal, prohibiting the practice of hosing down the shop floor, using dry cleanup methods, and treating and/or recycling storm water runoff collected from the maintenance area.

3.4.18.3.1.5 Material Handling Area

Minimize the contamination of precipitation or surface runoff from material handling operations and areas (e.g., fueling, paint and solvent mixing, disposal of process wastewater streams from vessels). Consider the following (or their equivalents): covering fueling areas, using spill and overflow protection, mixing paints and solvents in a designated area (preferably indoors or under a shed), and minimizing storm water run-on to material handling areas.

3.4.18.3.1.6 Drydock Activities

Routinely maintain and clean the drydock to minimize pollutants in storm water runoff. Clean accessible areas of the drydock prior to flooding and final cleanup following removal of the vessel and raising the dock. Include procedures for cleaning up oil, grease, or fuel spills occurring on the drydock. Consider the following (or their equivalents): sweeping rather than hosing off debris and spent blasting material from accessible areas of the drydock prior to flooding, and having absorbent materials and oil containment booms readily available to clean up and contain any spills.

3.4.18.3.2 Employee Training. (See also Part 2.2.8)

As part of the employee training program, address, at a minimum, the following activities (as applicable): used oil management, spent solvent management, disposal of spent abrasives, disposal of vessel wastewaters, spill prevention and control, fueling procedures, general good housekeeping practices, painting and blasting procedures, and used battery management.

3.4.18.3.3 Preventive Maintenance. (See also Part 2.2.3)

As part of the preventive maintenance program, perform timely inspection and maintenance of storm water management devices (e.g., cleaning oil and water separators and sediment traps to ensure that spent abrasives, paint chips, and solids will be intercepted and retained prior to entering the storm drainage system), as well as inspecting and testing facility equipment and systems to uncover conditions that could cause breakdowns or failures resulting in discharges of pollutants to surface waters.

3.4.18.4 Additional SWPPP Requirements

3.4.18.4.1 Drainage Area Site Map. (See also Part 3.1.5)

Document in the SWPPP where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation or surface runoff: fueling; engine maintenance or repair; vessel maintenance or repair; pressure washing; painting; sanding; blasting; welding; metal fabrication; loading and unloading areas; treatment, storage, and waste disposal areas; liquid storage tanks; liquid storage areas (e.g., paint, solvents, resins); and material storage areas (e.g., blasting media, aluminum, steel, scrap iron).

3.4.18.4.2 Potential Pollutant Sources. (See also Part 3.1.6.1.1)

Document in the SWPPP the following additional sources and activities that have potential pollutants associated with them (if applicable): outdoor manufacturing or processing activities (e.g., welding, metal fabricating) and dust or particulate generating processes (e.g., abrasive blasting, sanding, and painting).

3.4.18.4.3 Documentation of Good Housekeeping Measures

Document in the SWPPP any good housekeeping measures implemented to meet the effluent limits in Part 3.4.18.3.

3.4.18.4.3.1 Blasting and Painting Areas

Document in the SWPPP any standard operating practices relating to blasting and painting (e.g., prohibiting uncontained blasting and painting over open water or prohibiting blasting and painting during windy conditions, which can render containment ineffective).

3.4.18.4.3.2 Storage Areas

Specify in the SWPPP which materials are stored indoors, and consider containment or enclosure for those stored outdoors.

3.4.18.5 Additional Inspection Requirements (See also Part 2.6)

Include the following in all quarterly routine facility inspections: pressure washing area; blasting, sanding, and painting areas; material storage areas; engine maintenance and repair areas; material handling areas; drydock area; and general yard area.

3.4.19 Sector S: Air Transportation

The permittee must comply with Part 3.4 sector-specific requirements associated with the primary industrial activity as defined in Part 3.4. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of the facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

3.4.19.1 Covered Storm Water Discharges

The requirements in Subpart 3.4.19 apply to storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from Air Transportation facilities identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector S in Table 3.4 of Part 3.4 of the permit.

For facilities in Sector S which perform no "deicing" (as described in Part 3.4.19.2.1) at any time, those requirements stated in Subpart 3.4.19, which in whole or in part, apply strictly to "deicing" are not applicable and do not supersede other requirements in this permit.

3.4.19.2 Limitation on Coverage

3.4.19.2.1 Limitations on Coverage

This permit authorizes storm water discharges from only those portions of the air transportation facility that are involved in vehicle maintenance (including vehicle rehabilitation, mechanical repairs, painting, fueling and lubrication), equipment cleaning operations or deicing operations.
Note: "deicing" will generally be used to imply both deicing (removing frost, snow or ice) and anti-icing (preventing accumulation of frost, snow or ice) activities, unless specific mention is made regarding anti-icing and/or deicing activities.

3.4.19.2.2 Prohibition of Non-Storm Water Discharges (See also Part 1.1.4 and Part 3.4.19.3)

This permit does not authorize the discharge of aircraft, ground vehicle, runway and equipment washwaters; nor the dry weather discharge of deicing chemicals. Such discharges must be covered by separate MPDES permit(s). Note that a discharge resulting from snowmelt is not a dry weather discharge.

3.4.19.3 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits

3.4.19.3.1 Good Housekeeping Measures (See also Part 2.2.2)

3.4.19.3.1.1 Aircraft, Ground Vehicle and Equipment Maintenance Areas

Minimize the contamination of storm water runoff from all areas used for aircraft, ground vehicle and equipment maintenance (including the maintenance conducted on the terminal apron and in dedicated hangers). Consider the following practices (or their equivalents): performing maintenance activities indoors; maintaining an organized inventory of material used in the maintenance areas; draining all parts of fluids prior to disposal; prohibiting the practice of hosing down the apron or hanger floor; using dry cleanup methods; and collecting the storm water runoff from the maintenance area and providing treatment or recycling.

3.4.19.3.1.2 Aircraft, Ground Vehicle and Equipment Cleaning Areas. (See also Part 3.4.19.3.1.6)

Clearly demarcate these areas on the ground using signage or other appropriate means. Minimize the contamination of storm water runoff from cleaning areas.

3.4.19.3.1.3 Aircraft, Ground Vehicle and Equipment Storage Areas

Store all aircraft, ground vehicles and equipment awaiting maintenance in designated areas only and minimize the contamination of storm water runoff from these storage areas. Consider the following control measures, including any BMPs (or their equivalents): storing aircraft and ground vehicles indoors; using drip pans for the collection of fluid leaks; and perimeter drains, dikes or berms surrounding the storage areas.

3.4.19.3.1.4 Material Storage Areas

Maintain the vessels of stored materials (e.g., used oils, hydraulic fluids, spent solvents, and waste aircraft fuel) in good condition, to prevent or minimize contamination of storm water. Also plainly label the vessels (e.g., "used oil," "Contaminated Jet A," etc.). Minimize contamination of precipitation/runoff from these areas. Consider the following control measures (or their equivalents): storing materials indoors; storing waste materials in a centralized location; and installing berms/dikes around storage areas.

3.4.19.3.1.5 Airport Fuel System and Fueling Areas

Minimize the discharge of fuel to the storm sewer/surface waters resulting from fuel servicing activities or other operations conducted in support of the airport fuel system. Consider the following control measures (or their equivalents): implementing spill and overflow practices (e.g., placing absorptive materials beneath aircraft during fueling operations); using only dry cleanup methods; and collecting storm water runoff.

3.4.19.3.1.6 Source Reduction

Minimize, and where feasible eliminate, the use of urea and glycol-based deicing chemicals, in order to reduce the aggregate amount of deicing chemicals used and/or lessen the environmental impact. Chemical options to replace ethylene glycol, propylene glycol and urea include: potassium acetate; magnesium acetate; calcium acetate; and anhydrous sodium acetate.

3.4.19.3.1.6.1 Runway Deicing Operation

Minimize contamination of storm water runoff from runways as a result of deicing operations. Evaluate whether over-application of deicing chemicals occurs by analyzing application rates, and adjust as necessary, consistent with considerations of flight safety. Also consider these control measure options (or their equivalents): metered application of chemicals; pre-wetting dry chemical constituents prior to

application; installing a runway ice detection system; implementing anti-icing operations as a preventive measure against ice buildup.

3.4.19.3.1.6.2 Aircraft Deicing Operations

Minimize contamination of storm water runoff from aircraft deicing operations. Determine whether excessive application of deicing chemicals occurs and adjust as necessary, consistent with considerations of flight safety. This evaluation should be carried out by the personnel most familiar with the particular aircraft and flight operations in question (versus an outside entity such as the airport authority). Consider using alternative deicing/anti-icing agents as well as containment measures for all applied chemicals. Also consider these control measure options (or their equivalents) for reducing deicing fluid use: forced-air deicing systems, computer-controlled fixed-gantry systems, infrared technology, hot water, varying glycol content to air temperature, enclosed-basket deicing trucks, mechanical methods, solar radiation, hangar storage, aircraft covers, and thermal blankets for MD-80s and DC-9s. Also consider using ice-detection systems and airport traffic flow strategies and departure slot allocation systems.

3.4.19.3.1.7 Management of Runoff (See also 2.2.6)

Where deicing operations occur, implement a program to control or manage contaminated runoff to minimize the amount of pollutants being discharged from the site. Consider these control measure options (or their equivalents): a dedicated deicing facility with a runoff collection/ recovery system; using vacuum/collection trucks; storing contaminated storm water/deicing fluids in tanks and releasing controlled amounts to a publicly owned treatment works; collecting contaminated runoff in a wet pond for biochemical decomposition (be aware of attracting wildlife that may prove hazardous to flight operations); and directing runoff into vegetative swales or other infiltration measures. Also consider recovering deicing materials when these materials are applied during non-precipitation events (e.g., covering storm sewer inlets, using booms, installing absorptive interceptors in the drains, etc.) to prevent these materials from later becoming a source of storm water contamination. Used deicing fluid should be recycled whenever possible.

3.4.19.4 Additional SWPPP Requirements

An airport authority and tenants of the airport are encouraged to work in partnership in the development of a SWPPP. If an airport tenant obtains storm water discharge regulation under this permit and develops a SWPPP for discharges from his own areas of the airport, prior to permit coverage, that SWPPP must be coordinated and integrated with the SWPPP for the entire airport. Tenants of the airport facility include air passenger or cargo companies, fixed based operators and other parties who have contracts with the airport authority to conduct business operations on airport property and whose operations result in storm water discharges associated with industrial activity.

3.4.19.4.1 Drainage Area Site Map (See also Part 3.1.5)

Document in the SWPPP the following areas of the facility and indicate whether activities occurring there may be exposed to precipitation/surface runoff: aircraft and runway deicing operations; fueling stations; aircraft, ground vehicle and equipment maintenance/cleaning areas; storage areas for aircraft, ground vehicles and equipment awaiting maintenance.

3.4.19.4.2 Potential Pollutant Sources (See also Part 3.1.6.1.1)

In the inventory of exposed materials, describe in the SWPPP the potential for the following activities and facility areas to contribute pollutants to storm water discharges: aircraft, runway, ground vehicle and equipment maintenance and cleaning; aircraft and runway deicing operations (including apron and centralized aircraft deicing stations, runways, taxiways and ramps). If the permittee uses deicing chemicals, the permittee must maintain a record of the types (including the Material Safety Data Sheets [MSDS]) used and the monthly quantities, either as measured or, in the absence of metering, as estimated

to the best of the knowledge. This includes all deicing chemicals, not just glycols and urea (e.g., potassium acetate), because large quantities of these other chemicals can still have an adverse impact on receiving waters. Tenants or other fixed-based operations that conduct deicing operations must provide the above information to the airport authority for inclusion with any comprehensive airport SWPPPs.

3.4.19.4.3 Vehicle and Equipment Washwater Requirements

Attach to or reference in the SWPPP, a copy of the MPDES permit issued for vehicle/equipment washwater or, if an MPDES permit has not been issued, a copy of the pending application. If an industrial user permit is issued under a local pretreatment program, include a copy in the SWPPP. In any case, if the permittee is subject to another permit, describe the control measures for implementing all non-storm water discharge permit conditions or pretreatment requirements the SWPPP. If washwater is handled in another manner (e.g., hauled offsite, retained onsite), describe the disposal method and attach all pertinent documentation/information (e.g., frequency, volume, destination, etc.) in the SWPPP.

3.4.19.4.4 Documentation of Control Measures Used for Management of Runoff

Document in the SWPPP the control measures used for collecting or containing contaminated melt water from collection areas used for disposal of contaminated snow.

3.4.19.5 Additional Inspection Requirements

3.4.19.5.1 Inspections (See also Part 2.6)

At a minimum, conduct routine facility inspections at least monthly during the deicing season (e.g., October through April for most mid-latitude airports). If the facility needs to deice before or after this period, expand the monthly inspections to include all months during which deicing chemicals may be used. The Department may specifically require the permittee to increase inspection frequencies.

3.4.19.5.2 Routine Site Inspections (See also Part 2.6.2.1)

Using only qualified personnel, conduct at least one routine site inspection during periods of actual deicing operations, if possible. If not practicable during active deicing because of weather, conduct at least one routine inspection during the season when deicing operations occur and the materials and equipment for deicing are in place.

3.4.19.6 Sector-Specific Benchmarks (See also Part 2.4.1 of the permit)

Monitor per the requirements in Table 3.4.S-1.

Table 3.4.S-1

Subsector	Parameter	Benchmark Monitoring Concentration
Storm water discharges from airports (SIC Code 4581) with over 50,000 flight operations per year (includes both takeoffs and landings) and which have storm water discharges from areas where aircraft or airport deicing (preventing the accumulation of or removing frost, snow, or ice) operations occur (including runways, taxiways, ramps, and dedicated deicing stations). Collect the samples during, or as	Total Suspended Solids	100 mg/L
	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	120 mg/L
	Ammonia as N (if urea is used as a deicing material	2.14 mg/L
	pH	6.0 - 9.0 s.u[1].

close as possible to, periods when deicing activities are occurring, as weather and temperature conditions allow.		
Footnote 1: These are deicing-related parameters. Collect the four benchmark samples, and any required follow-up benchmark samples when deicing activities are occurring.		

3.4.20 Sector T: Treatment Works

The permittee must comply with Part 3.4 sector-specific requirements associated with the primary industrial activity as defined in Part 3.4. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of the facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

3.4.20.1 Covered Storm Water Discharges

The requirements in Subpart 3.4.20 apply to storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from Treatment Works as identified by the Activity Code specified under Sector T in Table 3.4 of Part 3.4 of the permit.

3.4.20.2 Industrial Activities Covered by Sector T

The requirements listed under this part apply to all existing point source storm water discharges associated with the following activities:

3.4.20.2.1

Treatment works treating domestic sewage, or any other sewage sludge or wastewater treatment device or system used in the storage, treatment, recycling, and reclamation of municipal or domestic sewage, including land dedicated to the disposal of sewage sludge; that are located within the confines of a facility with a design flow of 1.0 million gallons per day (MGD) or more; or are required to have an approved pretreatment program under 40 CFR Part 403.

3.4.20.2.2

The following are not required to have permit coverage: farm lands, domestic gardens or lands used for sludge management where sludge is beneficially reused and which are not physically located within the facility, or areas that are in compliance with Section 405 of the CWA.

3.4.20.3 Limitations on Coverage

3.4.20.3.1 Prohibition of Non-Storm Water Discharges (See also Part 1.1.4)

Sanitary and industrial wastewater and equipment and vehicle washwater are not authorized by this permit.

3.4.20.4 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits

3.4.20.4.1 Control Measures (See also the non-numeric effluent limits in Part 2.2)

In addition to the other control measures, consider the following: routing storm water to the treatment works; or covering exposed materials (i.e., from the following areas: grit, screenings, and other solids handling, storage, or disposal areas; sludge drying beds; dried sludge piles; compost piles; and septage or hauled waste receiving station).

3.4.20.4.2 Employee Training (See also Part 2.2.8)

At a minimum, training must address the following areas when applicable to a facility: petroleum product management; process chemical management; spill prevention and controls; fueling procedures; general good housekeeping practices; and proper procedures for using fertilizer, herbicides, and pesticides.

3.4.20.5 Additional SWPPP Requirements

3.4.20.5.1 Site Map (See also Part 3.1.5)

Document in the SWPPP where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation or surface runoff: grit, screenings, and other solids handling, storage, or disposal areas; sludge drying beds; dried sludge piles; compost piles; septage or hauled waste receiving station; and storage areas for process chemicals, petroleum products, solvents, fertilizers, herbicides, and pesticides.

3.4.20.5.2 Potential Pollutant Sources (See also Part 3.1.6.1.1)

Document in the SWPPP the following additional sources and activities that have potential pollutants associated with them, as applicable: grit, screenings, and other solids handling, storage, or disposal areas; sludge drying beds; dried sludge piles; compost piles; septage or hauled waste receiving station; and access roads and rail lines.

3.4.20.5.3 Wastewater and Washwater Requirements

Keep a copy of all the current MPDES permits issued for wastewater and industrial, vehicle and equipment washwater discharges or, if an MPDES permit has not yet been issued, a copy of the pending application(s) with the SWPPP. If the washwater is handled in another manner, the disposal method must be described and all pertinent documentation must be retained onsite.

3.4.20.6 Additional Inspection Requirements (See also Part 2.6)

Include the following areas in all inspections: access roads and rail lines; grit, screenings, and other solids handling, storage, or disposal areas; sludge drying beds; dried sludge piles; compost piles; and septage or hauled waste receiving station.

3.4.21 Sector U: Food and Kindred Products

The permittee must comply with Part 3.4 sector-specific requirements associated with the primary industrial activity as defined in Part 3.4. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of the facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

3.4.21.1 Covered Storm Water Discharges

The requirements in Subpart 3.4.21 apply to storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from Food and Kindred Products facilities as identified by the SIC Codes specified in Table 3.4 of Part 3.4 of the permit.

3.4.21.2 Limitations on Coverage

3.4.21.2.1 Prohibition of Non-Storm Water Discharges (See also Part 1.1.4)

The following discharges are not authorized by this permit: discharges containing boiler blowdown, cooling tower overflow and blowdown, ammonia refrigeration purging, and vehicle washing and clean-out operations.

3.4.21.3 Additional Technology-Based Limitations

3.4.21.3.1 Employee Training (See also Part 2.2.8)

Address pest control in the employee training program.

3.4.21.4 Additional SWPPP Requirements

3.4.21.4.1 Drainage Area Site Map (See also Part 3.1.5)

Document in the SWPPP the locations of the following activities if they are exposed to precipitation or runoff: vents and stacks from cooking, drying, and similar operations; dry product vacuum transfer lines; animal holding pens; spoiled product; and broken product container storage areas.

3.4.21.4.2 Potential Pollutant Sources (See also Part 3.1.6.1.1)

Document in the SWPPP, in addition to food and kindred products processing-related industrial activities, application and storage of pest control chemicals (e.g., rodenticides, insecticides, fungicides) used on plant grounds.

3.4.21.5 Additional Inspection Requirements (See also Part 2.6)

Inspect on a quarterly basis, at a minimum, the following areas where the potential for exposure to storm water exists: loading and unloading areas for materials; storage areas, including associated containment areas; waste management units; vents and stacks emanating from industrial activities; spoiled product and broken product container holding areas; animal holding pens; staging areas; and air pollution control equipment.

3.4.21.6 Sector-Specific Benchmarks (See also Part 2.4.1)

Table 3.4.U-1

Subsector (The permittee may be subject to requirements for more than one Sector / Subsector)	**Parameter**	**Benchmark Monitoring Concentration**
Subsector U1. Grain Mill Products (SIC 2041-2048)	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L
Subsector U2. Fats and Oils Products (SIC 2074-2079)	Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD5)	30 mg/L
	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	120 mg/L
	Nitrate plus Nitrite Nitrogen	0.68 mg/L
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L

3.4.22 Sector V: Textile Mills, Apparel, and Other Fabric Product Manufacturing; Leather and Leather Products

The permittee must comply with Part 3.4 sector-specific requirements associated with the primary industrial activity as defined in Part 3.4. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of the facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

3.4.22.1 Covered Storm Water Discharges

The requirements in Subpart 3.4.22 apply to storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from Textile Mills, Apparel, and Other Fabric Product manufacturing as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector V in Table 3.4 of Part 3.4 of the permit.

3.4.22.2 Limitations on Coverage

3.4.22.2.1 Prohibition of Non-Storm Water Discharges (See also Part 1.1.4)

The following are not authorized by this permit: discharges of wastewater (e.g., wastewater resulting from wet processing or from any processes relating to the production process), reused or recycled water, and waters used in cooling towers. If the permittee has these types of discharges from the facility, the permittee must cover them under a separate MPDES permit.

3.4.22.3 Additional Technology-Based Limitations

3.4.22.3.1 Good Housekeeping Measures (See also Part 2.2.2)

3.4.22.3.1.1 Material Storage Areas

Plainly label and store all containerized materials (e.g., fuels, petroleum products, solvents, and dyes) in a protected area, away from drains. Minimize contamination of the storm water runoff from such storage areas. Also consider an inventory control plan to prevent excessive purchasing of potentially hazardous substances. For storing empty chemical drums or containers, ensure that the drums and containers are clean (consider triple-rinsing) and that there is no contact of residuals with precipitation or runoff. Collect and dispose of washwater from these cleanings properly.

3.4.22.3.1.2 Material Handling Areas

Minimize contamination of storm water runoff from material handling operations and areas. Consider the following (or their equivalents): use of spill and overflow protection; covering fueling areas; and covering or enclosing areas where the transfer of material may occur. When applicable, address the replacement or repair of leaking connections, valves, transfer lines, and pipes that may carry chemicals, dyes, or wastewater.

3.4.22.3.1.3 Fueling Areas

Minimize contamination of storm water runoff from fueling areas. Consider the following (or their equivalents): covering the fueling area, using spill and overflow protection, minimizing run-on of storm water to the fueling areas, using dry cleanup methods, and treating and/or recycling storm water runoff collected from the fueling area.

3.4.22.3.1.4 Above-Ground Storage Tank Area

Minimize contamination of the storm water runoff from above-ground storage tank areas, including the associated piping and valves. Consider the following (or their equivalents): regular cleanup of these areas; including measures for tanks, piping and valves explicitly in the SPCC program; minimizing runoff of storm water from adjacent areas; restricting access to the area; inserting filters in adjacent catch basins; providing absorbent booms in unbermed fueling areas; using dry cleanup methods; and permanently sealing drains within critical areas that may discharge to a storm drain.

3.4.22.3.2 Employee Training. (See also Part 2.2.8)

As part of the employee training program, address, at a minimum, the following activities (as applicable): use of reused and recycled waters, solvents management, proper disposal of dyes, proper disposal of petroleum products and spent lubricants, spill prevention and control, fueling procedures, and general good housekeeping practices.

3.4.22.4 Additional SWPPP Requirements

3.4.22.4.1 Potential Pollutant Sources. (See also Part 3.1.6.1.1)

Document in the SWPPP the following additional sources and activities that have potential pollutants associated with them: industry-specific materials and industrial activities (e.g., backwinding, beaming, bleaching, backing bonding, carbonizing, carding, cut and sew operations, desizing, drawing, dyeing locking, fulling, knitting, mercerizing, opening, packing, plying, scouring, slashing, spinning, synthetic-felt processing, textile waste processing, tufting, turning, weaving, web forming, winging, yarn spinning, and yarn texturing).

3.4.22.4.2 Description of Good Housekeeping Measures for Material Storage Areas

Document in the SWPPP the containment area or enclosure for materials stored outdoors in connection with Part 3.4.22.3.1.1 above.

3.4.22.5 Additional Inspection Requirements (See also Part 2.6)

Inspect, at least monthly, the following activities and areas (at a minimum): transfer and transmission lines, spill prevention, good housekeeping practices, management of process waste products, and all structural and nonstructural management practices.

3.4.23 Sector W: Furniture and Fixtures

The permittee must comply with Part 3.4 sector-specific requirements associated with the primary industrial activity as defined in Part 3.4. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of the facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

3.4.23.1 Covered Storm Water Discharges

The requirements in Subpart 3.4.23 apply to storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from Furniture and Fixtures facilities as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector W in Table 3.4 of Part 3.4 of the permit.

3.4.23.2 Additional SWPPP Requirements

3.4.23.2.1 Drainage Area Site Map (See also Part 3.1.5)

Document in the SWPPP where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation or surface runoff: material storage (including tanks or other vessels used for liquid or waste storage) areas; outdoor material processing areas; areas where wastes are treated, stored, or disposed of; access roads; and rail spurs.

3.4.24 Sector X: Printing and Publishing

The permittee must comply with Part 3.4 sector-specific requirements associated with the primary industrial activity as defined in Part 3.4. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of the facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

3.4.24.1 Covered Storm Water Discharges

The requirements in Subpart 3.4.24 apply to storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from Printing and Publishing facilities as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector X in Table 3.4 of Part 3.4 of the permit.

3.4.24.2 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits

3.4.24.2.1 Good Housekeeping Measures (See also Part 2.2.2)

3.4.24.2.1.1 Material Storage Areas

Plainly label and store all containerized materials (e.g., skids, pallets, solvents, bulk inks, hazardous waste, empty drums, portable and mobile containers of plant debris, wood crates, steel racks, and fuel oil) in a protected area, away from drains. Minimize contamination of the storm water runoff from such storage areas. Also consider an inventory control plan to prevent excessive purchasing of potentially hazardous substances.

3.4.24.2.1.2 Material Handling Area

Minimize contamination of storm water runoff from material handling operations and areas (e.g., blanket wash, mixing solvents, loading and unloading materials). Consider the following (or their equivalents): using spill and overflow protection, covering fueling areas, and covering or enclosing areas where the transfer of materials may occur. When applicable, address the replacement or repair of leaking connections, valves, transfer lines, and pipes that may carry chemicals or wastewater.

3.4.24.2.1.3 Fueling Areas

Minimize contamination of storm water runoff from fueling areas. Consider the following (or their equivalents): covering the fueling area, using spill and overflow protection, minimizing runoff of storm water to the fueling areas, using dry cleanup methods, and treating and/or recycling storm water runoff collected from the fueling area.

3.4.24.2.1.4 Above Ground Storage Tank Area

Minimize contamination of the storm water runoff from above-ground storage tank areas, including the associated piping and valves. Consider the following (or their equivalents): regularly cleaning these areas, explicitly addressing tanks, piping and valves in the SPCC program, minimizing storm water runoff from adjacent areas, restricting access to the area, inserting filters in adjacent catch basins, providing absorbent booms in unbermed fueling areas, using dry cleanup methods, and permanently sealing drains within critical areas that may discharge to a storm drain.

3.4.24.2.2 Employee Training. (See also Part 2.2.8)

As part of the employee training program, address, at a minimum, the following activities (as applicable): spent solvent management, spill prevention and control, used oil management, fueling procedures, and general good housekeeping practices.

3.4.24.3 Additional SWPPP Requirements

3.4.24.3.1 Description of Good Housekeeping Measures for Material Storage Areas

In connection with Part 3.4.24.2.1.1, describe in the SWPPP the containment area or enclosure for materials stored outdoors.

3.4.25 Sector Y: Rubber, Miscellaneous Plastic Products, and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries

The permittee must comply with Part 3.4 sector-specific requirements associated with the primary industrial activity as defined in Part 3.4. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of the facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

3.4.25.1 Covered Storm Water Discharges

The requirements in Subpart 3.4.25. apply to storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from Rubber, Miscellaneous Plastic Products, and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries facilities as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector Y in Table 3.4 of Part 3.4 of the permit.

3.4.25.2 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits

3.4.25.2.1 Controls for Rubber Manufacturers (See also Part 2.2)

Minimize the discharge of zinc in the storm water discharges. Parts 3.4.25.2.1.1, 3.4.25.2.1.5 give possible sources of zinc to be reviewed and list some specific control measures to be considered for implementation (or their equivalents). Following are some general control measure options to consider: using chemicals purchased in pre-weighed, sealed polyethylene bags; storing in-use materials in sealable containers, ensuring an airspace between the container and the cover to minimize "puffing" losses when the container is opened, and using automatic dispensing and weighing equipment.

3.4.25.2.1.1 Zinc Bags

Ensure proper handling and storage of zinc bags at the facility. Following are some control measure options: employee training on the handling and storage of zinc bags, indoor storage of zinc bags, cleanup of zinc spills without washing the zinc into the storm drain, and the use of 2,500-pound sacks of zinc rather than 50- to 100-pound sacks.

3.4.25.2.1.2 Dumpsters

Minimize discharges of zinc from dumpsters. Following are some control measure options: covering the dumpster, moving the dumpster indoors, or providing a lining for the dumpster.

3.4.25.2.1.3 Dust Collectors and Baghouses

Minimize contributions of zinc to storm water from dust collectors and baghouses. Replace or repair, as appropriate, improperly operating dust collectors and baghouses.

3.4.25.2.1.4 Grinding Operations

Minimize contamination of storm water as a result of dust generation from rubber grinding operations. One control measure option is to install a dust collection system.

3.4.25.2.1.5 Zinc Stearate Coating Operations

Minimize the potential for storm water contamination from drips and spills of zinc stearate slurry that may be released to the storm drain. One control measure option is to use alternative compounds to zinc stearate.

3.4.25.2.2 Controls for Plastic Products Manufacturers

Minimize the discharge of plastic resin pellets in the storm water discharges. Control measures to be considered for implementation (or their equivalents) include minimizing spills, cleaning up of spills promptly and thoroughly, sweeping thoroughly, pellet capturing, employee education, and disposal precautions.

3.4.25.3 Additional SWPPP Requirements

3.4.25.3.1 Potential Pollutant Sources for Rubber Manufacturers (See also Part 3.1.6.1.1)

Document in the SWPPP the use of zinc at the facility and the possible pathways through which zinc may be discharged in storm water runoff.

3.4.25.4 Sector-Specific Benchmarks (See also Part 2.4.1)

Table 3.4.Y-1		
Subsector	**Parameter**	**Benchmark Monitoring Concentration**
Subsector Y1. Rubber Products Manufacturing (SIC 3011, 3021, 3052, 3053, 3061, 3069)	Total Zinc[1]	Hardness Dependent

Footnote 1: The benchmark values of some metals are dependent on water hardness. For these parameters, permittees must determine the hardness of the receiving water (see Part 3.5, "Methodology for Calculating Hardness in Receiving Waters for Hardness Dependent Metals," for methodology), , in accordance with Part 2.4.1, to identify the applicable 'hardness range' for determining their benchmark value applicable to their facility. The ranges occur in 25 mg/L increments.

Hardness Dependent Benchmarks follow in the table below:

Water Hardness Range	**Zinc (mg/L)**
0-25 mg/L	0.04
25-50 mg/L	0.05
50-75 mg/L	0.08
75-100 mg/L	0.11
100-125 mg/L	0.13
125-150 mg/L	0.16
150-175 mg/L	0.18
175-200 mg/L	0.20
200-225 mg/L	0.23
225-250 mg/L	0.25
250+ mg/L	0.26

3.4.26 Sector Z: Leather Tanning and Finishing

The permittee must comply with Part 3.4 sector-specific requirements associated with the primary industrial activity as defined in Part 3.4. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of the facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

3.4.26.1 Covered Storm Water Discharges

The requirements in Subpart 3.4.26 apply to storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from Leather Tanning and Finishing facilities as identified by the SIC Code specified under Sector Z in Table 3.4 of Part 3.4 of the permit.

3.4.26.2 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits

3.4.26.2.1 Good Housekeeping Measures (See also Part 2.2.2)

3.4.26.2.1.1 Storage Areas for Raw, Semiprocessed, or Finished Tannery By-products

Minimize contamination of storm water runoff from pallets and bales of raw, semiprocessed, or finished tannery by-products (e.g., splits, trimmings, shavings). Consider indoor storage or protection with polyethylene wrapping, tarpaulins, roofed storage, etc. Consider placing materials on an impermeable

surface and enclosing or putting berms (or equivalent measures) around the area to prevent storm water run-on and runoff.

3.4.26.2.1.2 Material Storage Areas

Label storage containers of all materials (e.g., specific chemicals, hazardous materials, spent solvents, waste materials) minimize contact of such materials with storm water.

3.4.26.2.1.3 Buffing and Shaving Areas

Minimize contamination of storm water runoff with leather dust from buffing and shaving areas. Consider dust collection enclosures, preventive inspection and maintenance programs, or other appropriate preventive measures.

3.4.26.2.1.4 Receiving, Unloading, and Storage Areas

Minimize contamination of storm water runoff from receiving, unloading, and storage areas. If these areas are exposed, consider the following (or their equivalents): covering all hides and chemical supplies, diverting drainage to the process sewer, or grade berming or curbing the area to prevent storm water runoff.

3.4.26.2.1.5 Outdoor Storage of Contaminated Equipment

Minimize contact of storm water with contaminated equipment. Consider the following (or their equivalents): covering equipment, diverting drainage to the process sewer, and cleaning thoroughly prior to storage.

3.4.26.2.1.6 Waste Management

Minimize contamination of storm water runoff from waste storage areas. Consider the following (or their equivalents): covering dumpsters, moving waste management activities indoors, covering waste piles with temporary covering material such as tarpaulins or polyethylene, and minimizing storm water runoff by enclosing the area or building berms around the area.

3.4.26.3 Additional SWPPP Requirements

3.4.26.3.1 Drainage Area Site Map (See also Part 3.1.5)

Identify in the SWPPP where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation or surface runoff: processing and storage areas of the beamhouse, tanyard, and re-tan wet finishing and dry finishing operations.

3.4.26.3.2 Potential Pollutant Sources (See also Part 3.1.6.1.1)

Document in the SWPPP the following sources and activities that have potential pollutants associated with them (as appropriate): temporary or permanent storage of fresh and brine-cured hides; extraneous hide substances and hair; leather dust, scraps, trimmings, and shavings.

3.4.27 Sector AA: Fabricated Metal Products

The permittee must comply with Part 3.4 sector-specific requirements associated with the primary industrial activity as defined in Part 3.4. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of the facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

3.4.27.1 Covered Storm Water Discharges

The requirements in Subpart 3.4.27. apply to storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from Fabricated Metal Products facilities as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector AA in Table 3.4 of Part 3.4 of the permit.

3.4.27.2 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits

3.4.27.2.1 Good Housekeeping Measures (See also Part 2.2.2)

3.4.27.2.1.1 Raw Steel Handling Storage

Minimize the generation of and/or recover and properly manage scrap metals, fines, and iron dust. Include measures for containing materials within storage handling areas.

3.4.27.2.1.2 Paints and Painting Equipment

Minimize exposure of paint and painting equipment to storm water.

3.4.27.2.2 Spill Prevention and Response Procedures (See also Part 2.2.4)

Ensure that the necessary equipment to implement a cleanup is available to personnel. The following areas should be addressed:

3.4.27.2.2.1 Metal Fabricating Areas

Maintain clean, dry, orderly conditions in these areas. Consider using dry clean-up techniques.

3.4.27.2.2.2 Storage Areas for Raw Metal

Keep these areas free of conditions that could cause, or impede appropriate and timely response to, spills or leakage of materials. Consider the following (or their equivalents): maintaining storage areas so that there is easy access in the event of a spill, and labeling stored materials to aid in identifying spill contents.

3.4.27.2.2.3 Metal Working Fluid Storage Areas

Minimize the potential for storm water contamination from storage areas for metal working fluids.

3.4.27.2.2.4 Cleaners and Rinse Water

Control and clean up spills of solvents and other liquid cleaners, control sand buildup and disbursement from sand-blasting operations, and prevent exposure of recyclable wastes. Substitute environmentally benign cleaners when possible.

3.4.27.2.2.5 Lubricating Oil and Hydraulic Fluid Operations

Minimize the potential for storm water contamination from lubricating oil and hydraulic fluid operations. Consider using monitoring equipment or other devices to detect and control leaks and overflows. Consider installing perimeter controls such as dikes, curbs, grass filter strips, or equivalent measures.

3.4.27.2.2.6 Chemical Storage Areas

Minimize storm water contamination and accidental spillage in chemical storage areas. Include a program to inspect containers and identify proper disposal methods.

3.4.27.2.3 Spills and Leaks (See also Part 3.1.4.3)

In the spill prevention and response procedures, required by Part 2.2.4, pay attention to the following materials (at a minimum): chromium, toluene, pickle liquor, sulfuric acid, zinc and other water priority chemicals, and hazardous chemicals and wastes.

3.4.27.3 Additional SWPPP Requirements

3.4.27.3.1 Drainage Area Site Map (See also Part 3.1.5)

Document in the SWPPP where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation or surface runoff: raw metal storage areas; finished metal storage areas; scrap disposal collection sites; equipment storage areas; retention and detention basins; temporary and permanent diversion dikes or berms; right-of-way or

perimeter diversion devices; sediment traps and barriers; processing areas, including outside painting areas; wood preparation; recycling; and raw material storage.

3.4.27.3.2 Potential Pollutant Sources (See also Part 3.1.6.1.1)

Document in the SWPPP the following additional sources and activities that have potential pollutants associated with them: loading and unloading operations for paints, chemicals, and raw materials; outdoor storage activities for raw materials, paints, empty containers, corn cobs, chemicals, and scrap metals; outdoor manufacturing or processing activities such as grinding, cutting, degreasing, buffing, and brazing; onsite waste disposal practices for spent solvents, sludge, pickling baths, shavings, ingot pieces, and refuse and waste piles.

3.4.27.4 Additional Inspection Requirements

3.4.27.4.1 Inspections (See also Part 2.6)

At a minimum, include the following areas in all inspections: raw metal storage areas, finished product storage areas, material and chemical storage areas, recycling areas, loading and unloading areas, equipment storage areas, paint areas, and vehicle fueling and maintenance areas.

3.4.27.4.2 Routine Site Inspections (See also Part 2.6.1)

As part of the routine inspection, also inspect areas associated with the storage of raw metals, spent solvents and chemicals storage areas, outdoor paint areas, and drainage from roof. Potential pollutants include chromium, zinc, lubricating oil, solvents, aluminum, oil and grease, methyl ethyl ketone, steel, and related materials.

3.4.27.5 Sector-Specific Benchmarks (See also Part 2.4.1)

Table 3.4.AA-1

Subsector	Parameter	Benchmark Monitoring Concentration
Subsector AA1. Fabricated Metal Products, except Coating (SIC 3411-3499; 3911-3915)	Total Aluminum	0.75 mg/L
	Total Iron	1.0 mg/L
	Total Zinc[1]	Hardness Dependent
	Nitrate plus Nitrite Nitrogen	0.68 mg/L
Subsector AA2. Fabricated Metal Coating and Engraving (SIC 3479)	Total Zinc[1]	Hardness Dependent
	Nitrate plus Nitrite Nitrogen	0.68 mg/L

Footnote 1: The benchmark values of some metals are dependent on water hardness. For these parameters, permittees must determine the hardness of the receiving water (see Part 3.5, "Methodology for Calculating Hardness in Receiving Waters for Hardness Dependent Metals," for methodology), , in accordance with Part 2.4.1, to identify the applicable 'hardness range' for determining their benchmark value applicable to their facility. The ranges occur in 25 mg/L increments.

Hardness Dependent Benchmarks follow in the table below:

Water Hardness Range	Zinc (mg/L)
0-25 mg/L	0.04
25-50 mg/L	0.05
50-75 mg/L	0.08
75-100 mg/L	0.11
100-125 mg/L	0.13

125-150 mg/L	0.16
150-175 mg/L	0.18
175-200 mg/L	0.20
200-225 mg/L	0.23
225-250 mg/L	0.25
250+ mg/L	0.26

3.4.28 Sector AB: Transportation Equipment, Industrial or Commercial Machinery

The permittee must comply with Part 3.4 sector-specific requirements associated with the primary industrial activity as defined in Part 3.4. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of the facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

3.4.28.1 Covered Storm Water Discharges

The requirements in Subpart 3.4.28 apply to storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from Transportation Equipment, Industrial or Commercial Machinery facilities as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector AB in Table 3.4 of Part 3.4 of the permit.

3.4.28.2 Additional SWPPP Requirements

3.4.28.2.1 Drainage Area Site Map (See also Part 3.1.5)

Identify in the SWPPP where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation or surface runoff: vents and stacks from metal processing and similar operations

3.4.29 Sector AC: Electronic and Electrical Equipment and Components, Photographic and Optical Goods

The permittee must comply with Part 3.4 sector-specific requirements associated with the primary industrial activity as defined in Part 3.4. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of the facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

3.4.29.1 Covered Storm Water Discharges

The requirements in Subpart 3.4.29 apply to storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from facilities that manufacture Electronic and Electrical Equipment and Components, Photographic and Optical goods as identified by the SIC Codes specified in Table 3.4 of Part 3.4 of the permit.

3.4.29.2 Additional Requirements

No additional sector-specific requirements apply.

3.4.30 Sector AD: Non-Classified Facilities - Storm Water Discharges Designated by the Department as Requiring Permits

The permittee must comply with Part 3.4 sector-specific requirements associated with the primary industrial activity as defined in Part 3.4. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of the facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

3.4.30.1 Covered Storm Water Discharges

Sector AD is used to provide permit coverage for facilities designated by the Department as needing a storm water permit, and any discharges of storm water associated with industrial activity that do not meet the description of an industrial activity covered by Sectors A-AC.

3.4.30.1.1 Eligibility for Permit Coverage

Because this sector is primarily intended for use by discharges designated by the Department as needing a storm water permit (which is an atypical circumstance), and the facility may or may not normally be discharging storm water associated with industrial activity, the permittee must obtain the Department's written permission to use this permit prior to submitting an NOI. If the permittee is authorized to use this permit, the permittee will still be required to ensure that the discharges meet the basic eligibility provisions of this permit at Part 1.1.

3.4.30.2 Sector-Specific Benchmarks and Effluent Limits (See also Part 2.4.1 of the permit)

The Department will establish any additional monitoring and reporting requirements for the facility prior to authorizing the permittee to be covered by this permit. Additional monitoring requirements would be based on the nature of activities at the facility and the storm water discharges.

3.5 Methodology for Calculating Hardness in Receiving Waters for Hardness Dependent Metals Benchmark Monitoring

The benchmarks are adjusted for six hardness-dependent metals (i.e., cadmium, copper, lead, nickel, silver, and zinc) to further ensure compliance with water quality standards and provide additional protection for endangered species and their critical habitat. For any sectors required to conduct benchmark samples for a hardness-dependent metal, the hardness ranges from which benchmark values are determined. To determine which hardness range to use, the permittee must collect data on the hardness of the receiving water(s). Once the site-specific hardness data have been collected, the corresponding benchmark value for each metal is determined by comparing where the hardness data fall within 25 mg/L ranges, as shown in Table 3.5.

Table 3.5 - Hardness Ranges to Be Used to Determine Benchmark Values for Cadmium, Copper, Lead, Nickel, Silver, and Zinc.

All Units mg/L	Benchmark Values (mg/L, total)					
	Cadmium	Copper	Lead	Nickel	Silver	Zinc
0-24.99 mg/L	0.0005	0.0038	0.014	0.15	0.0007	0.04
25-49.99 mg/L	0.0008	0.0056	0.023	0.20	0.0007	0.05
50-74.99 mg/L	0.0013	0.0090	0.045	0.32	0.0017	0.08
75-99.99 mg/L	0.0018	0.0123	0.069	0.42	0.0030	0.11
100-124.99 mg/L	0.0023	0.0156	0.095	0.52	0.0046	0.13
125-149.99 mg/L	0.0029	0.0189	0.122	0.61	0.0065	0.16
150-174.99 mg/L	0.0034	0.0221	0.151	0.71	0.0087	0.18
175-199.99 mg/L	0.0039	0.0253	0.182	0.80	0.0112	0.20
200-224.99 mg/L	0.0045	0.0285	0.213	0.89	0.0138	0.23
225-249.99 mg/L	0.0050	0.0316	0.246	0.98	0.0168	0.25
250+ mg/L	0.0053	0.0332	0.262	1.02	0.0183	0.26

How to Determine Hardness for Hardness-Dependent Parameters

The permittee may select one of three methods to determine hardness, including; individual grab sampling, grab sampling by a group of operators which discharge to the same receiving water, or using third-party data. Regardless of the method used, the permittee is responsible for documenting the procedures used for determining hardness values. Once the hardness value is established, the permittee is required to include this information in the first benchmark report submitted to the Department to make appropriate comparisons between the benchmark monitoring results and the corresponding benchmark. The three method options for determining hardness are detailed in the following sections.

(1) Permittee Samples for Receiving Stream Hardness

This method involves collecting samples in the receiving water and submitting these to a laboratory for analysis. If the permittee elects to sample the receiving water(s) and submit samples for analysis, hardness must be determined from the closest intermittent or perennial stream downstream of the point of discharge. The sample can be collected during either dry or wet weather. Collection of the sample during wet weather is more representative of conditions during storm water discharges; however, collection of in-stream samples during wet weather events may be impracticable or present safety issues.

Hardness must be sampled and analyzed using approved methods as described in 40 CFR Part 136 (Guidelines Establishing Test Procedures for the Analysis of Pollutants).

(2) Group Monitoring for Receiving Stream Hardness

The permittee can be part of a group of permittees discharging to the same receiving waters and collect samples that are representative of the hardness values for all members of the group. In this scenario, hardness of the receiving water must be determined using 40 CFR Part 136 procedures and the results shared by group members. To use the same results, hardness measurements must be taken on a stream reach within a reasonable distance of the discharge points of each of the group members.

(3) Collection of Third-Party Hardness Data
The permittee can submit receiving stream hardness data collected by a third party provided the results are collected consistent with the approved 40 CFR Part 136 methods. These data may come from a local water utility, previously conducted stream reports, TMDLs, peer reviewed literature, other government publications, or data previously collected by the permittee. Data should be less than 10 years old.

Water quality data for many of the nation's surface waters are available on-line or by contacting EPA or a state environmental agency. EPA's data system STORET, short for STOrage and RETrieval, is a repository for receiving water quality, biological, and physical data and is used by state environmental agencies, EPA and other federal agencies, universities, private citizens, and many others. Similarly, state environmental agencies and the U.S. Geological Service (USGS) also have water quality data available that, in some instances, can be accessed online. "Legacy STORET" codes for hardness include: 259 hardness, carbonate; 260 hardness, noncarbonated; and 261 calcium + magnesium, while more recent, "Modern STORET" data codes include: 00900 hardness, 00901 carbonate hardness, and 00902 noncarbonate hardness; or the discrete measurements of calcium (00915) and magnesium (00925) can be used to calculate hardness. Hardness data historically has been reported as "carbonate," "noncarbonate," or "Ca + Mg." If these are unavailable, then individual results for calcium (Ca) and magnesium (Mg) may be used to calculate hardness using the following equation:

$$\text{mg/L } CaCO3 = 2.497 \text{ (Ca mg/L)} + 4.118 \text{ (Mg mg/L)}$$

When interpreting the data for carbonate and non-carbonate hardness, note that total hardness is equivalent to the sum of carbonate and noncarbonate hardness if both forms are reported. If only carbonate hardness is reported, it is more than likely that noncarbonate hardness is absent and the total hardness is equivalent to the available carbonate hardness.

4. Standard Conditions

4.1 Duty to Comply

The permittee must comply with all conditions of this permit. Any permit noncompliance constitutes a violation of the Montana Water Quality Act and is grounds for enforcement action; for termination under the General Permit; for revocation and reissuance of a confirmation letter; for a modification requirement; or for denial of coverage under the General Permit (new or renewed). The permittee shall give the Department advance notice of any planned changes at the permitted facility or of an activity which may result in permit noncompliance.

4.2 Penalties for Violations of Permit Conditions

The Montana Water Quality Act at MCA 75-5-631 provides that in an action initiated by the Department to collect civil penalties against a person who is found to have violated a permit condition of this Act is subject to a civil penalty not to exceed $25,000. Each day of violation constitutes a separate violation.

The Montana Water Quality Act at MCA 75-5-632 provides that any person who willingly or negligently violates a prohibition or permit condition of the Act is guilty of an offense, and upon conviction, is subject to a fine not to exceed $25,000 per day of violation or imprisonment for not more than one year, or both, for the first conviction. Following an initial conviction, any subsequent convictions subject a person to a fine of up to $50,000 per day of violation or by imprisonment for not more than two years, or both.

The Montana Water Quality Act at MCA 75-5-611 provides for administrative penalties not to exceed $10,000 for each day of violation and up to a maximum not to exceed $100,000 for any related series of violations. Except as provided in permit conditions "Bypass of Treatment Facilities" and "Upset Conditions", nothing in this permit shall be construed to relieve the permittee of the civil or criminal penalties for noncompliance.

4.3 Duty to Reapply

If the permittee wishes to continue an activity regulated by this permit after the expiration date of this permit, the permittee must apply for and obtain a new permit. The reapplication must be submitted at least 30 days before the expiration date of this permit.

4.4 Need to Halt or Reduce Activity not a Defense

It shall not be a defense for a permittee in an enforcement action that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce the permitted activity in order to maintain compliance with the conditions of this permit.

4.5 Duty to Mitigate

The permittee shall take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent any discharge in violation of this permit which has a reasonable likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment.

4.6 Proper Operation and Maintenance

The permittee shall at all times properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) which are installed or used by the permittee to achieve compliance with the conditions of this permit. Proper operation and maintenance also includes adequate laboratory controls and appropriate quality assurance procedures. This provision requires the operation of back-up or auxiliary facilities or similar systems which are installed by a permittee only when the operation is necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of the permit.

4.7 Permit Actions

This permit may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause. The filing of a request by the permittee for a permit modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination, or a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance, does not stay any permit condition.

4.8 Property Rights

The issuance of this permit does not convey any property rights of any sort, or any exclusive privilege.

4.9 Duty to Provide Information

The permittee shall furnish to the Department, within a reasonable time, any information which the Department may request to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating this permit, or to determine compliance with this permit. The permittee shall also furnish to the Department, upon request, copies of records required to be kept by this permit.

4.10 Inspection and Entry

The permittee shall allow the head of the Department, or an authorized representative upon the presentation of credentials and other documents as may be required by law, to:

- Enter upon the permittee's premises where a regulated facility or activity is located or conducted, or where records must be kept under the conditions of this permit;
- Have access to and copy, at reasonable times, any records that must be kept under the conditions of this permit;
- Inspect at reasonable times any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under this permit; and as otherwise authorized by the Montana Water Quality Act, any substances or parameters at any location; and
- Sample, or monitor at reasonable times for the purpose of assuring permit compliance, any substances or parameters at any location.

4.11 Availability of Reports

Except for data determined to be confidential under 40 CFR Part 2, all reports prepared in accordance with the terms of this permit shall be available for public inspection at the offices of the Department. As required by the Clean Water Act, applications, permits and effluent data shall not be considered confidential.

4.12 Reporting Requirements- Monitoring and Monitoring Reports

The Department may require a permittee to monitor in addition to any conditions in this permit, on a case-by-case basis. If monitoring is required, the Department will specify monitoring requirements to include, and not limited to, storm water sampling, analytical testing, and an evaluation of monitoring results, recording, and reporting. Monitoring results must be reported on a discharge monitoring report (DMR) or as required by the Department. Monitoring results must be reported at the intervals specified.

If the permittee monitors any pollutant more frequently than required, using approved test procedures, the results of this monitoring must be included in the calculation and reporting of data submitted in the DMR. Calculations for all limitations which require averaging of measurements must utilize an arithmetic mean unless otherwise specified by the Department.

4.13 Monitoring and Records- Representative Sampling

Samples and measurements taken for the purpose of monitoring must be representative of the monitored activity.

4.14 Monitoring and Records- Retention of Records

The permittee shall retain records of all monitoring information including all calibrations and maintenance records and all original strip chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, copies of all reports required by this permit, and records of all data used to complete the application for this permit, for a period of at least three years from the date of the sample, measurement, report, or application. This period may be extended by request of the Department at any time.

4.15 Monitoring and Records- Records Content

Records of monitoring information must include:

- The date, exact place, and time of sampling or measurements;
- The individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurements;
- The date(s) analyses were performed;
- The individual(s) who performed the analyses;
- The analytical techniques or methods used; and
- The results of such analyses.

4.16 Monitoring and Records- Test Procedures

Monitoring must be conducted according to test procedures approved under Title 40 of the Code of Federal regulations (40 CFR) Part 136, unless other test procedures have been specified in this permit, confirmation letter, or by the Department.

4.17 Monitoring and Records-Penalties for Falsification of Reports and Tampering

The Montana Water Quality Act at MCA 75-5-633 provides that any person who knowingly falsifies, tampers with, or renders inaccurate any monitoring device or method, or makes any false statement, representation, or certification in any record or other document submitted or required to be maintained under this permit, including monitoring reports or reports of compliance or noncompliance shall, upon conviction be punished by a fine of not more than $25,000 per violation, or by imprisonment for not more than six months per violation, or by both.

4.18 Signatory Requirements

Authorized representatives: All applications, reports or information submitted to the Department or the EPA shall be signed and certified in accordance with ARM 17.30.1323.

All permit notices of intent shall be signed as follows:

- For a corporation: by a principal executive officer or ranking elected official;
- For a partnership or sole proprietorship: by a general partner or the proprietor, respectively;
- For a municipality, State, Federal, or other public agency: by either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official.

All reports required by the permit and other information requested by the Department shall be signed by a person described above or by a duly authorized representative of that person. A person is considered a duly authorized representative only if:

- The authorization is made in writing by a person described above and submitted to the Department; and
- The authorization specified either an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility or activity, such as the position of plant manager, operator of a well or a well field, superintendent, position of equivalent responsibility, or an individual or position having overall responsibility for environmental matters for the company. A duly

authorized representative may thus be either a named individual or an individual occupying a named position.

Changes to authorization: If an authorization described above is no longer accurate because a different individual or position has responsibility for the overall operation of the facility, a new authorization satisfying the above requirements must be submitted to the Department prior to or together with any reports, information, or applications to be signed by an authorized representative.

Certification: Any person signing a document under this section shall make the following certification:

"I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations."

4.19 Reporting Requirements - Planned Changes

The permittee shall give notice to the Department as soon as possible of any planned physical alterations or additions to the permitted facility, activity, or operation.

Notice is required only when:

- The alteration or addition to the permitted facility, activity, or operation may meet one of the criteria for determining whether a facility is a new source; or
- The alteration or addition could significantly change the nature or increase the quantity of pollutant discharged. This notification applies to pollutants which are not subject to effluent limitations in the permit.

4.20 Reporting Requirements- Anticipated Noncompliance

The permittee shall give advance notice to the Department of any planned changes in the permitted facility/activity/operation which may result in noncompliance with permit requirements. The permittee shall notify as soon as possible by phone and provide with the following information, in writing, within five (5) days of becoming aware of such condition:

- A description of the discharge and cause of noncompliance; and
- The period of noncompliance including exact dates and times, or if not corrected, the anticipated time the noncompliance is expected to continue, and steps being taken to reduce, eliminate and prevent recurrence of the non-complying discharge.

4.21 Reporting Requirements- Transfers

Permit coverage is not transferable to any person except after notice is given to the Department and a transfer fee is paid. The Permit Transfer Notification (PTN) form provided by the Department must be completed and must be received by the Department at least 30 days prior to the anticipated date of transfer. The form must be signed by both the existing owner/operator and the new owner/operator following the signatory requirements of Part 4.18 of the General Permit.

4.22 Reporting Requirements- Compliance Schedules

Reports of compliance or noncompliance with, or any progress reports on, interim, and final requirements contained in any compliance schedule of this permit or required by the Department shall be submitted no later than 14 days following each schedule date.

4.23 Reporting Requirements- Twenty-Four Hour Reporting

The permittee shall report any serious incident of noncompliance affecting the environment. Any information must be provided orally within 24 hours from the time the permittee first becomes aware of the following circumstances:

- Any noncompliance which may seriously endanger health or the environment;
- Any unanticipated bypass which exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit;
- Any upset which exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit; or
- As applicable, violation of a maximum daily discharge limit of any pollutant listed by the Department in the General Permit or confirmation letter.

A written submission shall also be provided within five days of the time that the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances. The written submission shall contain:

- A description of the noncompliance and its cause;
- The period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times;
- The estimated time noncompliance is expected to continue if it has not been corrected; and
- Steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the noncompliance.

Oral Notification: The report shall be made orally to the Water Protection Bureau at (406) 444-3080 or the Office of Disaster and Emergency Services at (406) 324-4777.

Waiver of written notification requirement: The Department may waive the written report on a case-by-case basis if the oral report has been received within 24 hours by the Water Protection Bureau, by phone, (406) 444-3080. Written reports shall be submitted to the following address:

Montana Department of Environmental Quality
Water Protection Bureau
PO Box 200901
Helena, Montana 59620-0901

4.24 Reporting Requirements- Other Noncompliance

Instances of noncompliance not required to be reported within 24 hours shall be reported as soon as possible. The reports shall contain the information listed above for written submissions under Part 4.23.

4.25 Reporting Requirements- Other Information

Where the permittee becomes aware that it failed to submit any relevant facts in a permit application package, or submitted incorrect information in a permit application package or any report to the Department, it shall promptly submit such facts or information.

4.26 Bypass

Intentional diversions of untreated waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility are prohibited unless:

- the bypass does not cause effluent to exceed effluent limitations and is necessary for essential maintenance to ensure efficient operation; or
- the bypass is unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage; or
- there are no feasible alternatives;
- and the proper notification is submitted.

Bypass is prohibited and the Department may take enforcement action against a permittee for a bypass. If the permittee knows in advance of the need for anticipated bypass, it shall submit prior notice, if possible, at least ten days before the date of the bypass. The Department may approve an anticipated bypass, after considering its adverse effects. The permittee shall submit notice of an unanticipated bypass as required under Part 4.23.

4.27 Upset Conditions

An upset may be used as an affirmative defense in actions brought to the permittee for noncompliance with a technology-based effluent limitation. The permittee (who has the burden of proof) must have operational logs or other evidence showing:

- when the upset occurred and its causes;
- that the facility was being operated properly;
- proper notification was made; and
- remedial measures were taken as required by the duty to mitigate standard condition.

4.28 Fees

The permittee is required to submit payment of an annual fee as set forth in ARM 17.30.201. If the permittee fails to pay the annual fee within 90 days after the due date for the payment, the Department may:

- Impose an additional assessment computed at the rate established under ARM 17.30.201: and,
- Suspend the processing of the application for a permit or authorization or, if the nonpayment involves an annual permit fee, suspend the permit, certificate or authorization for which the fee is required. The Department may lift suspension at any time up to one year after the suspension occurs if the holder has paid all outstanding fees, including all penalties, assessments and interest imposed under this sub-section. Suspensions are limited to one year, after which the permit will be terminated.

4.29 Removed Substances

Collected screenings, grit, solids, sludges, or other pollutants removed in the course of treatment shall be disposed of in such a manner so as to prevent any pollutant from entering any waters of the state or creating a health hazard.

4.30 Oil and Hazardous Substance Liability

Nothing in this permit shall be construed to preclude the institution of any legal action or relieve the permittee from any responsibilities, liabilities, or penalties to which the permittee is or may be subject under Section 311 of the Clean Water Act.

4.31 Severability

The provisions of this permit are severable, and if any provision of this permit, or the application of any provision of this permit to any circumstance, is held invalid, the application of such provision to other circumstances, and the remainder of this permit, shall not be affected thereby.

4.32 Reopener Provisions

This permit may be reopened and modified (following proper administrative procedures) to include the appropriate effluent limitations (and compliance schedule, if necessary), or other appropriate requirements if one or more of the following events occurs:

- Water Quality Standards: The water quality standards of the receiving water(s) to which the permittee discharges are modified in such a manner as to require different permit conditions than contained in this permit.
- Water Quality Standards are Exceeded: If it is found that water quality standards or trigger values in the receiving stream are exceeded either for parameters included in the permit or others, the Department may modify the permit conditions or water management plan.
- TMDL or Wasteload Allocation: TMDL requirements or a wasteload allocation is developed and approved by the Department and/or EPA for incorporation in this permit.

- Water Quality Management Plan: A revision to the current water quality management plan is approved and adopted which calls for different effluent limitations than contained in this permit.

4.33 Toxic Pollutants

The permittee shall comply with effluent standards or prohibitions established for toxic pollutants which are present in the discharge, within any specified timeframe within rule or thereof, and even if the General Permit or confirmation letter has not yet been modified to incorporate such standard or prohibition for the toxic pollutant.

5. DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

The following definitions and abbreviations apply to terms used in this permit:

"Act" means the Montana Water Quality Act, Title 75, chapter 5, MCA.

"Best Management Practices" ("BMPs") means schedule of activities, prohibition of practices, maintenance procedures, and other management practices to prevent or reduce the pollution of state surface waters. BMPs also include treatment requirements, operating procedures, and practices to control plant site runoff, spillage or leaks, sludge or waste disposal, or drainage from raw material storage.

"Board" means the Montana Board of Environmental Review established by 2-15-3502, MCA.

"CFR" means the Code of Federal Regulations.

"Clean Water Act" means the federal legislation at 33 USC 1251, et seq.

"Coal pile runoff" means the runoff from or through any coal storage pile.

"Department" means the Montana Department of Environmental Quality (MDEQ). Established by 2-15-3501, MCA.

"Discharge monitoring report (DMR)" means the Department uniform form for the reporting of self-monitoring results by permittees.

"EPA" or "USEPA" means the United States Environmental Protection Agency.

"Facility or activity" means any MPDES point source or any other facility or activity (including land or appurtenances thereto) that is subject to regulation under the MPDES program.

"Flow-weighted composite sample" means a composite sample consisting of a mixture of aliquots collected at a constant time interval, where the volume of each aliquot is proportional to the flow rate of the discharge.

"General permit" means an MPDES permit issued under ARM 17.30.1341 authorizing a category of discharges under the Act within a geographical area.

"Grab Sample" for monitoring requirements is defined as a single "dip and take" sample collected at a representative point in the discharge stream.

"Landfill" means an area of land or an excavation in which wastes are placed for permanent disposal, and which is not a land application unit, surface impoundment, injection well, or waste pile.

"Land application unit" means an area where wastes are applied onto or incorporated into the soil surface (excluding manure spreading operations) for treatment or disposal.

"Montana pollutant discharge elimination system (MPDES)" means the system developed by the Board and Department for issuing permits for the discharge of pollutants from point sources into state surface waters. The MPDES is specifically designed to be compatible with the federal MPDES program established and administered by the EPA.

"Naturally occurring" means conditions or material present from runoff or percolation over which man has no control or from developed land where all reasonable land, soil and water conservation practices have been applied. Conditions resulting from the reasonable operation of dams in existence as of July 1, 1971, are natural.

"Outfall" means the place where a point source discharges effluent into the receiving water. For each outfall, there typically is at least one monitoring location. Although the monitoring location might or might not be at the actual point of discharge, samples taken at the monitoring location should be representative of the discharge. For purposes of this permit, outfalls are locations where storm water discharges, or there is the potential for storm water to discharge to state water and/or where storm water leaves the industrial site. Outfalls can include discharges from conveyances such as pipes, tunnels or swales to state waters. Outfalls can also be identified in a general area where sheet flow of storm water discharges can occur. Sometimes the actual receiving waterbody may be some distance from the industrial site. In such cases, the facility's outfall is considered to be the location(s) where the discharge(s) leaves the industrial site. Constructing a structural control measure such as a berm or barrier where there is a potential to discharge storm water off-site does not eliminate the outfall and the location is required to be identified as an outfall.

"Owner or operator" is defined at 75-5-103, MCA.

"Permit" means an authorization or license issued by EPA or an "approved state" to implement the requirements of this rule and 40 CFR Parts 123 and 124. "Permit" includes an NPDES general permit (ARM 17.30.1341). Permit does not include any permit that has not yet been the subject of final agency action, such as a "draft permit" or a "proposed permit".
"Point source" means a discernible, confined, and discrete conveyance, including but not limited to any pipe, ditch, channel, tunnel, conduit, well, discrete fissure, container, rolling stock, or vessel or other floating craft, from which pollutants are or may be discharged.
"Pollutant" means dredged spoil, solid waste, incinerator residue, sewage, garbage, sewage sludge, munitions, chemical wastes, biological materials, radioactive materials, heat, wrecked or discarded equipment, rock, sand, cellar dirt, and industrial, municipal, and agricultural wastes discharged into water. The terms "sewage," "industrial waste," and "other wastes" as defined in 75-5-103, MCA, are interpreted as having the same meaning as pollutant.
"Process Wastewater" means any water which, during manufacturing or processing, comes into direct contact with or results from the production or use of any raw material, intermediate product, finished product, byproduct, or waste product.
"Regional Administrator" is the administrator of the EPA Region with jurisdiction over federal water pollution control activities in the State of Montana.
"Runoff coefficient" means the fraction of total rainfall that will appear at the conveyance as runoff.
"Severe property damage" means substantial physical damage to property, damage to treatment facilities which causes them to become inoperable, or substantial and permanent loss of natural resources which can reasonably be expected to occur in the absence of a bypass. Severe property damage does not mean economic loss caused by delays in production.
"Site" means the land or water area where any facility or activity is physically located or conducted, including adjacent land used in connection with the facility or activity.
"State waters" is defined at 75-5-103, MCA.
"Storm water" means storm water runoff from precipitation, snowmelt runoff, and surface runoff and drainage.
"Storm water discharge associated with industrial activity" means a discharge from any conveyance that is used for collecting and conveying storm water and that is directly related to manufacturing, processing or raw materials storage areas at an industrial plant.
(a) For the categories of industries identified in this definition, the term includes, but is not limited to, storm water discharges from industrial plant yards; immediate access roads and rail lines used or traveled by carriers of raw materials, manufactured products, waste material, or by-products used or created by the facility; material handling sites; refuse sites; sites used for the application or disposal of process wastewaters (as defined in this subchapter); sites used for the storage and maintenance of material handling equipment; sites used for residual treatment, storage, or disposal; shipping and receiving areas; manufacturing buildings; storage areas (including tank farms) for raw materials, and intermediate and final products; and areas where industrial activity has taken place in the past and significant materials remain and are exposed to storm water.
(b) For the categories of industries identified in (e)(ix) of this definition, the term includes only storm water discharges from all the areas (except access roads and rail lines) that are listed in the previous sentence where material handling equipment or activities, raw materials, intermediate products, final products, waste materials, by-products, or industrial machinery are exposed to storm water.
(c) For the purposes of this definition, material handling activities include the storage, loading and unloading, transportation, or conveyance of any raw material, intermediate product, finished product, by-product, or waste product. The term excludes areas located on plant lands separate from the plant's industrial activities, such as office buildings and accompanying parking lots as long as the drainage from the excluded areas is not mixed with storm water drained from the above described areas.
(d) Industrial facilities (including industrial facilities that are federally, state, or municipally owned or operated that meet the description of the facilities listed in (e)(i) through (ix) and (30)) include those facilities designated under the provisions of ARM 17.30.1105(1)(f).

(e) The following categories of facilities are considered to be engaging in "industrial activity" for the purposes of this definition:
(i) facilities subject to storm water effluent limitations guidelines, new source performance standards, or toxic pollutant effluent standards under 40 CFR subchapter N (except facilities with toxic pollutant effluent standards that are exempted under category (e)(ix) of this definition);
(ii) facilities classified as standard industrial classifications 24 (except 2434), 26 (except 265 and 267), 28 (except 283), 29, 311, 32 (except 323), 33, 3441, 373;
(iii) hazardous waste treatment, storage, and disposal facilities, including those that are operating under interim status or a permit under subtitle C of the federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA);
(iv) landfills, land application sites, and open dumps that receive or have received any industrial wastes (waste that is received from any of the facilities described under this definition, or under the definitions of "storm water discharge associated with mining and oil and gas activities," and "storm water discharge associated with construction activity" that will result in construction-related disturbance of five acres or more of total land area) including those that are subject to regulation under subtitle D of RCRA;
(v) facilities involved in the recycling of materials, including metal scrapyards, battery reclaimers, salvage yards, and automobile junkyards including, but not limited to, those classified as standard industrial classification 5015 and 5093;
(vi) steam electric power generating facilities, including coal handling sites;
(vii) transportation facilities classified as standard industrial classifications 40, 41, 42 (except 4221-25), 43, 44, 45, and 5171, which have vehicle maintenance shops, equipment cleaning operations, or airport deicing operations. Only those portions of a facility that are involved in vehicle maintenance (including vehicle rehabilitation, mechanical repairs, painting, fueling, and lubrication), equipment cleaning operations, airport deicing operations, or that are otherwise identified under this definition are associated with industrial activity;
(viii) treatment works treating domestic sewage or any other sewage sludge or wastewater treatment device or system, which is used in the storage, treatment, recycling, or reclamation of municipal or domestic sewage, including land dedicated to the disposal of sewage sludge that is located within the confines of the facility, and which has a design flow of 1.0 mgd or more or is required to have an approved pretreatment program under 40 CFR Part 403. Not included are farm lands, domestic gardens, and lands used for sludge management where sludge is beneficially reused and that are not physically located in the confines of the facility, and areas that are in compliance with section 405 of the federal Clean Water Act; and
(ix) facilities under standard industrial classifications 20, 21, 22, 23, 2434, 25, 265, 267, 27, 283, 285, 30, 31 (except 311), 323, 34 (except 3441), 35, 36, 37 (except 373), 38, 39, and 4221-25, (and which are not otherwise included within (e)(i) through (e)(viii) of this definition).
"Storm water discharge associated with mining and oil and gas activity" means the same as the definition for "storm water discharges associated with industrial activity" except that the term pertains only to discharges from facilities classified as standard industrial classifications 10 through 14 (mineral industry) that discharge storm water contaminated by contact with or that has come into contact with, any overburden, raw material, intermediate products, finished products, byproducts, or waste products located on the site of such operations. Such facilities include active and inactive mining operations (except for areas of coal mining operations no longer meeting the definition of a reclamation area under 40 CFR 434.11(1) because the performance bond issued to the facility by the appropriate SMCRA authority has been released, and except for areas of non-coal mining operations that have been released from applicable state or federal reclamation requirements after December 17, 1990); and oil and gas exploration, production, processing, or treatment operations; and transmission facilities. "Inactive mining operations" are mining sites that are not being actively mined but that have an identifiable owner/operator, but do not include sites where mining claims are being maintained prior to disturbances associated with the extraction, beneficiation, or processing of mined materials, nor sites where minimal activities are undertaken for the sole purpose of maintaining a mining claim.

"Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP)" means a document developed to help identify sources of pollution potentially affecting the quality of storm water discharges associated with a facility or activity, and to ensure implementation of measures to minimize and control pollutants in storm water discharges associated with a facility or activity. The Department determines specific requirements and information to be included in a SWPPP based on the type and characteristics of a facility or activity, and on the respective MPDES permit requirements.
"Surface waters" means any waters on the earth's surface, including but not limited to streams, lakes, ponds, and reservoirs; and irrigation and drainage systems. Water bodies used solely for treating, transporting, or impounding pollutants shall not be considered surface water.
"Time-weighted composite sample" means a composite sample consisting of a mixture of equal volume aliquots collected at a constant time interval.
"Total maximum daily load" or "TMDL" is defined at 75-5-103, MCA.
"TSS" means the pollutant parameter total suspended solids.
"Upset" means an exceptional incident in which there is unintentional and temporary noncompliance with technology-based permit effluent limitations because of factors beyond the reasonable control of the permittee. An upset does not include noncompliance to the extent caused by operational error, improperly designed treatment facilities, inadequate treatment facilities, lack of preventive maintenance, or careless or improper operation.
"Waste load allocation" means the portion of a receiving water's loading capacity that is allocated to one of its existing or future point sources.
"Waste pile" means any non-containerized accumulation of solid, nonflowing waste that is used for treatment or storage.

6. Industries with Federal Effluent Guidelines for Storm Water

Industries with Federal Effluent Limitations Guidelines for Storm Water This list is not exhaustive and does not determine eligibility. This list should be used as a reference to self-determine if primary industrial activities and/or specific areas, based on a facility's SIC, are subject to federal effluent guidelines.	
Cement Manufacturing	40 CFR 411
Feedlots	40 CFR 412
Fertilizer Manufacturing	40 CFR 418
Petroleum Refining	40 CFR 419
Phosphate Manufacturing	40 CFR 422
Steam Electric	40 CFR 423
Coal Mining	40 CFR 434
Mineral Mining and Processing	40 CFR 436
Ore Mining and Dressing	40 CFR 440
Asphalt Emulsion	40 CFR 443 Subpart A